The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5461 第五千四百六十一號 光緒乙亥年四月十八日 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 22ND MAY, 1875. 英五月二十二號 禮拜六 香港 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 20, CANTON, Siamese ship, 779, D. Heimsoht, Bangkok 19th April, Rice and Sundries.—TACK-MEE & Co.
May 20, RIGA, British str., 920, J. M. Clarke, Yokohama 12th May, General.—ORDER.
May 21, CHINA, American steamer, 3,836, W. B. Cobb, San Francisco 17th April, and Yokohama 14th May, $351,276.00 Treasure, and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
May 21, NOEMI, French bark, 354, Aucam, Cootie, 21st April, Rattans.—ORDER.
May 21, ADMIRAL PROTET, British bark, 357, Partidge, Cootie April 7th, Rattans.—CHINESE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 21ST.

Kate Waters, for Touron.
Marquis of Argyle, for Wanglam.
City of Whampoa, str., for Canton.
Gesine Brons, for Newchwang.
Abbotsford, str., for Bangkok.
Esmeralda, str., for Manila.
Kwik, for Tientsin.

Departures.

May 21, INO, for Newchwang.
May 21, PEARL, str., for Swatow and Amoy.
May 21, TALEE, for Bangkok.
May 21, ÆGEAN, str., for Shanghai.
May 21, ESMERALDA, str., for Manila.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Riga*, str., from Yokohama:—
Mr. Darrick, and 6 Chinese.
Per *China*, str., from San Francisco and Yokohama:—
Messrs. A. Center, Ucbida, and Francisco Garcia.

DEPARTED.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila:—
1 Cabin and 325 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Kate Waters*, for Touron:—
24 Chinese.
Per *Marquis of Argyle*, for Wanglam:—
6 Chinese.
Per *Gesine Brons*, for Newchwang:—
3 Chinese.
Per *Abbotsford*, str., for Bangkok:—
16 Chinese.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Lombardy*, to-day, at noon:—
For Singapore.—Major-General Colborne and servant, Lieut.-Col. Hall, Captain S. Huskisson and servant, Messrs. C. H. Rinck, and Spahn, and one Japanese lady. For Penang.—Mr. Buck. For Venice.—Mr. A. Hewlett. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Wilkie and 2 children, Mrs. Watt and 2 children, Lieutenant C. W. P. Bouverie, Messrs. J. Dibbs, A. Carnard, Sutton, J. Davis, J. Thomas, and J. Tenoagnu, 9 Marines and Seamen.

Reports.

The Siamese ship *Canton* reports left Bangkok on 19th April, and had light winds and fair weather.

The British steamship *Riga* reports left Yokohama on 12th May. Experienced fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Admiral Protet* reports left Cootie on 7th April, and had light airs and calms throughout.

The French bark *Noemi* reports left Cootie on 21st April, and had squally weather and calms in the Sooloo Sea; since then fine weather.

List of Consignees by the str. *China*, from San Francisco and Yokohama:—
Kwong Chung Lung, See Shing, Lun Hing Lung, Quong Chung Chong, Kwong Ting Tae & Co., Kung Tai Chong, Chung Chong Wing, Hee Chong Ching, Fong Tack, Fook Yung Lung & Co., Kwong Yuen Tie, Quan Yee Gee, Wing Kee, Quan Long Shing, MacEwen, Frickle & Co., Sam Wo, Tong Sing Long, Ya Sing Chong, Russell & Co., Lammert, Atkinson & Co., May Richardson, Aug. Heard & Co., Ly Sang, Hong Sung, Hop Tie, Capt. G. U. Sands, Purdon & Co., Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., Lane, Crawford & Co., Sun Chong Loong & Co., Kwong Wan Yuen & Co., Agent str. "Danube," W. P. Moore, John D. Ford, Suyle & Co.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Fiorellir	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Castria	Shields	Oct. 31
Hiberina	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Harwich	Swansea	Dec. 7
Capborn	Swansea	Dec. 14
Min	London	Jan. 6
George	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Mario	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Ed. James	Portland	Jan. 15
Aleda	Shields	Jan. 16
Roietta M'Neill	New York	Jan. 21
Balgownie	London	Jan. 23
Ernest	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Kolga	Hamburg	Feb. 5
Virginia	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Silurian	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Ella	Falmouth	Feb. 7
Claronium (s)	Shields	Feb. 8
Alirnum	Shields	Feb. 10
Golden Spur	London	Feb. 19
Hervatake	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Gustav	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Ivollo	Lisbon	Mch. 1
Kaisow	London	Mch. 3
Cheviot (s)	London	Mch. 5
Devonhurst (s)	London	Mch. 10
Amadia	Swansea	Mch. 11
Androklos	Bremerhaven	Mch. 17
Midnight	Liverpool	Mch. 20
Edward James	Portland	Mch. 22
Tchihatcheff (s)	London	Mch. 24
Robert Bonk	Cardiff	Mch. 25
Lanercost	Cardiff	Mch. 29
Tartar (s)	London	Mch. 29

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. P. A. DA COSTA has this day been appointed Secretary *pro. tem.* to the above Company.
Applications for the post of Secretary will be received at the Office of the Company.
RICHARD DEACON,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1872-1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following DIVIDENDS are now declared, and will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after TUESDAY, 18th instant.
No. 6.—Six per cent. (6 %) on the net Premia contributed by Shareholders during the year 1874.
7.—Seventy Taels (Tls. 70) per Share.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
HERBERT S. MORRIS,
Secretary.
15d 732 Shanghai, 8th May, 1875.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 15th April.
THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of R. JENSEN, Esq.
Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 191 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 35, Wyndham Street.
HOUSE No. 4, Old Bailey.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
13d 764 Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

TO LET.
HOUSE, No. 17, corner of Peel Street and Hollywood Road. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
TATA & Co.,
No. 11, Hollywood Road.
1m 670 Hongkong, 4th May, 1875.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.
With Immediate Possession.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.
HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.
DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE No. 1, Stanley Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co., possession from 1st June next.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.
SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL. Nos. 5, 6, and 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st of April.
THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st June prox. Rent $40.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1875. [tf 638

TO LET.
NO. 4, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

TO LET.
NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession.
THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 159, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.,) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND......... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nicaise, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager,
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE,
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL TOWNS of the COLONY.
Agents in Hongkong and China,
The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

NOTICE.
THE Business of the Undersigned has been temporarily REMOVED to No. 17, Wyndham Street, next to the *Daily Press* Office.
ED. CHASTEL.
480 Hongkong, 24th March, 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
127, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS WALLACE in our Firm at Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan, ceased by mutual consent on the 3 st March, 1875.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
3m 773 Yokohama, May 6th, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. HUGH SUTHERLAND has been admitted a Partner in our Firm at Shanghai, and Mr. H. J. J. CHAMBERS in our Firm at this Port, from 1st instant.
JOHN FOSTER & Co.
3m 771 Foochow, 15th May, 1875.

NOTICE.
A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.
Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.
HEARD & Co.
tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.
WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD to sign our Firm from date.
DODD & Co.
50d 558 Amoy, 9th April, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. J. A. BARRETTO having REMOVED his Residence to Hongkong, the authority accorded to him to sign our Firm per procuration ceased on the 15th inst.
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.
1m 612 Macao, 22nd April, 1875.

NOTICE.
I HAVE Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
MAGENS WILLIAM GREIG.
1m 726 Foochow, 8th May, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. THOMAS HALL to sign our Firm per procuration.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 654 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. GEORGE OLIVER is authorised to sign the name of our Firm at Foochow.
HEARD & Co.
tf 719 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. P. SICHEL in our Firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. C. BRAUN is this day admitted a Partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
1st May, 1875. [1m 651

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Scrip Certificate for one Share in this Company, numbered Six, and standing in the name of the late M. A. DOS REMEDIOS, having been lost, the same is cancelled.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary pro. tem.
2m 636 Hongkong, 27th April, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.
A Discount of 20 % allowed.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Auctions.

BOOK AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road, on
MONDAY,
the 24th May, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
A Private Library of VALUABLE BOOKS, comprising WORKS on HISTORY, LAW, THEOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY, POETRY, and GENERAL LITERATURE.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Books will be on view on the Morning of the Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
751 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.
EUROPEAN AND CHINESE-MADE FURNITURE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Residence of W. W. BATTLES, Esq., No. 8, Arbuthnot Road.
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Walnut Rep-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, WHATNOT, CARD TABLE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, GASALIERS, ENGRAVINGS and OLEOGRAPHS, Carved SIDEBOARD, Mahogany Dining TABLE, GLASS, CROCKERY, and PLATED WARE, IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Dressing TABLES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.
Also,
A Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, CUES, and BALLS.
FLOWER POTS, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
752 Hongkong, 15th May, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 27th May, 1875, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
8 Cases, 28½ Doz., {Curtis & Co., London,} PORT.
18 " 54 " Do. PORT.
18 " 53½ " Do. SHERRY.
And
6 Quarter-Casks SHERRY.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
780 Hongkong, 21st May, 1875.

FURNITURE SALE.
HANDSOME AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
A COTTAGE PIANO, BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, LONDON.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
THE 29TH MAY, 1875, AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.,
At the Residence of
CAPTAIN G. D. PITMAN,
Seymour Terrace,
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—
A Handsome Drawing Room SUITE of Walnut Wood FURNITURE covered with Green Damask, Oval, Occasional, and Card TABLES, Marble Mounted CLOCKS, PIER GLASSES, PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
A VERY-HANDSOMELY CARVED NINGPO CABINET.
A Solid MAHOGANY COTTAGE PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD, LONDON, made expressly for this Climate.
DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE (*Star and Wreath Pattern,*) BOOKCASE and BOOKS, PUNKAH, Handsome Lacquered Japanese VASES.
Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS, Children's Iron and Teak CRIBS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and TABLES.
1 LADY'S ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY WARDROBE.
1 ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY TOILET TABLE with MIRROR.
1 ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY CHEVAL GLASS.
A WHEELER and WILSON SEWING MACHINE in Walnut Stand.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, Hearth RUGS, LACE and Cretonne CURTAINS, and Curtain POLES, TEA POYS, Fire GUARDS.
SEDAN and EVENING CHAIRS.
A Nice Collection of FLOWERS and FERNS,
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued prior to the Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on *Friday*, the 28th inst.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
753 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

NOTICE.
P. & O. S. N. CO.
(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)
COMMENCING with the *HINDOSTAN*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 30th May, and Hongkong 5th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London, *via* the Suez Canal, until further notice.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

NOTICE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having made the necessary arrangements in London with Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co. (*Globe Foreign Express,*) are prepared to forward Packages to all parts of the United Kingdom, at Tariff Rates, Particulars of which may be obtained on Application.
1m 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.
THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper..........$1.50
Neatly Bound.........................$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND
INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies' STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.
New Shapes in Baby's and Children's SUN HATS.
Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.
New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.
New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.
Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.
JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.
The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.
666 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,
Will be ready to supply
PURE
CLEAR
TASTELESS
CRYSTAL ICE
AT THE
Beginning of June.
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
775 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.
VICHY WATER, SPRINGS.
CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE HAUTERIVE, MESDAMES, and HOPITAL, $12 per Case of 50 Bottles. Apply to
ED. CHASTEL,
17, Wyndham Street.
tf 742 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.
A FIRST-CLASS HYDRAULIC PRESS, working up to 225 Tons Pressure.
For Particulars, &c., apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
662 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

FOR SALE.
DWELLING HOUSES, No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

FOR SALE.
TAKOSIMA COAL at $8 per Ton, in Lots to suit Purchasers.
Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER,
East Point.
587 Hongkong, 16th April, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Undermentioned Firms have been appointed Agents of the Company:—
Messrs. DEACON & Co., at CANTON.
Messrs. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., at MACAO.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary pro. tem.
672 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

TRANSLATION.
DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN.
Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.
Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.
Terms for European languages.—
Fair copy, per legal folio,............ $1.00
Extra copies, " " 0.25
Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.
Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.
6m 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $50,000.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Intimations.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 24th instant, at Noon, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW BUILDINGS at H. M. Naval Yard, according to Plans, Sections, and Specifications, which can be seen on application at the Storekeeper's Office.
JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.
H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1875. [12d 728

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
IN Consequence of the PUBLIC HOLIDAY to be observed on Monday, the 24th inst., the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company called for that date has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 25th inst.
The Meeting will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock P.M.
By Order,
FRANCIS S. HEAD,
Acting on behalf of the Board of Directors.
11d 746 Hongkong, 14th May, 1875.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 24th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order.
FRANCIS S. HEAD,
Acting on behalf of the Board of Directors.
16d 696 Hongkong, 7th May, 1875.

WANTED,
A CHIEF ENGINEER for the German Steamship *Altona*.
Apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
772 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

WANTED,
A GOOD and Experienced SALESMAN, for a STORE, not Portuguese, apply by Letter only, to "S." care of this Paper.
tf 779 Hongkong, 21st May, 1875.

WANTED,
A JUNIOR BOOK-KEEPER and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT.
Address, stating nationality, salary expected, and previous employment, to "B. B.," care of this Paper.
7d 753 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

BANK HOLIDAYS.
THE Undermentioned Banks will CLOSE for the transaction of Public Business on the 24th instant (QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.)
Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.
For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
C. MORLAND KERR,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA,
H. H. NELSON,
Manager, Hongkong.
For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
THOMAS FORREST,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.
For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
CHR. DE GUIGNE,
Manager.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
R. H. SANDEMAN,
Acting Manager.
11d 740

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
HAVE always on hand a Stock of CLEAR, SOLID, BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of ETHER, AMMONIA, or any kind of Chemicals whatever.
PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or other large Consumers.
Order Books can be had at the Depôt No. 17, Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, or at the Works at East Point. Those preferring to use Pass Books can do so.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
5 0 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

DEATH TO WHITE ANTS.
MALPAS'S PATENT COMPOUND, for preserving Timber from the Ravages of White Ants and other Insects, is Cheap, and simple in its Application to Timber for Building purposes, &c.
Muster Packages for trial, with full instructions supplied, and Orders received by
W. H. NOTLEY,
FOR
B. DAVIES,
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA.
tf 729 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

NOTICE.
In the GOODS *of* HERBERT LANE,
Deceased.
ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same on or before the 31st day of October, 1875. After which date no Claim will be recognised.
All Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
Communications should be addressed,
CAPTAIN C. H. PALMER,
Care of
The Manager of the
Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong.
1m 741 Hongkong, 13th May, 1875.

NOTICE.
STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35...... 35 cases Beer.
Ex "Irrawaddy," 11th March, 1875.
GFT...... 1 case Books.
LV...... 1 case Sundries.
Ex S. S. "Pei-ho," 25th March, 1875.
RM 17, Y&L...... 1 case Sundries.
R&C 29...... 1 "
BB...... 1 "
Ex "Meikong," 8th April.
Canton Club...... 1 case Merchandise.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG will have the pleasure of giving a Performance on
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
the 26th May, 1875,
WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED
A Farce by J. MADDISON, Esq., Entitled
"AN UNWARRANTABLE INTRUSION."
After which
The Sparkling Burlesque, by
J. S. BYRON, Esq.,
—OF—
"ALADDIN" OR THE "WONDERFUL SCAMP."
Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after Noon of *Thursday, May 20th*, where also a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.
By kind permission of Major AMIEL and the Officers of H. M.'s 80th Regiment, their Band will be in attendance.
761 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

NOTICE.
ALL CLAIMS against the Steamship *Craigforth* must be sent to the Undersigned by WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon, or they will not be recognized.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.
5d 785 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE.
ROYAL 8VO., CLOTH GILT, PRICE $10.
PIECE-GOODS, YARN, and WOOLLEN TABLES, shewing the Net Returns in Sterling for Shipments via the Suez Canal to China. Calculated with special reference to the Hongkong and Shanghai Markets and Exchanges. By W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Hongkong.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan.
3m 788 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1875.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
DURING my temporary absence, all Applications for Sittings in the Cathedral, made at my Office in the Supreme Court House, will receive every attention.
EDMUND SHARP,
Honorary Treasurer to the Trustees.
7d 770 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of MARINE ENGINES, 80 Horse-Power, direct acting inverted Cylinders 40 inches diameter, 2 feet 6 inches stroke, common Jet Condensers, in good working order. All connections complete, with 62 feet of 7½ inches Shafting, and two Propellers 10 feet 6 inches diameter; have been in use for a few years.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
364 Hongkong, 4th March, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.
OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.
IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which [illegible] therein.
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI, XVII.)
(" 13, Sept., 1873, " XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

Notices to Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo, ex *China*, are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored, at Consignees' risk and expense.
GEO. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
787 Hongkong, 21st May, 1875.

AMERICAN SHIP *SUMATRA*, FROM NEW YORK.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.
7d 760 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

S. S. *DJEMNAH.*
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *INDUS*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
755 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

S. S. *STATESMAN*, FROM CALCUTTA AND SAIGON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby requested to take immediate delivery, otherwise the portion from Calcutta will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Bills of Lading of Rice, shipped at Saigon, that the Steamer is now ready to discharge, and unless delivery be taken immediately, they will be charged demurrage in accordance with the terms of the Charter Party.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents,
S. S. Statesman.
747 Hongkong, 15th May, 1875.

GERMAN STEAMER *GALATEA*, JOHANNSEN, MASTER, FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.
Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf are at liberty to do so.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given by Noon TO-DAY.
Goods remaining in store after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
713 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for the Work,*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA; ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

Besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao........Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..........,, QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy...............,, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..........,, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..........,, HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo............,, KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..........,, HALL & HOLTZ.
,, ...,, KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports,, HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang,, HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking......,, HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.......THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama.......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
,, ...Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila..........Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.......*Straits Times* Office.
London.........Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
,, ...GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
,, ...Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco...Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

BIRTH.

On the 21st instant, at No. 7, West Terrace, Mrs. R. DUNCAN, of Twin Sons. [784

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 22ND, 1875.

THE Government of Hongkong have so many important works on their hands, and only a limited revenue wherewith to defray the consequent expenses, that they may with some show of reason hold themselves excused for making slow progress. The expenditure last year was unusually heavy, owing to the construction of lighthouses and the numerous repairs rendered necessary through damage wrought by the typhoon of September last. The roads and paths of the colony are kept in admirable condition by the energetic Surveyor-General, and the Public Gardens have been greatly improved. Why the latter have been left unfinished, however, after the improvements had been nearly completed, we are at a loss to imagine, except it be that the Government have decided that they have absorbed their share of the funds. These operations ceased about the time the Praya sea wall was commenced, we think; so probably our supposition is the correct one. This last mentioned undertaking will, of course, cost a large sum of money, and is of great importance to the city. There are, however, two other works of equally urgent importance about which we hear little, but which ought long since to have been commenced. We refer to the projected new Civil Hospital and the promised new buildings for the Government Central Schools. We do know that the Government intend to proceed with both these needed erections—but when?

The site for the Civil Hospital has long been prepared; the want of the new building frequently been admitted; but there are still no signs of any preparations for raising the building visible. It is generally conceded that the hospital now in use is inadequate for the purpose and unsuited for the requirements of such an institution. It is well-known that the present building is so situated that the patients get little air, an essential requisite to their speedy recovery from sickness. But though allowed to be eminently desirable, the erection of the new Civil Hospital has been indefinitely postponed, for want of funds, it is to be presumed. The season has now advanced so far that there is no possibility of its being completed to be of any use this summer, so perhaps it is not really worth while making extraordinary efforts to build it. But the case of the long-talked-of new Central School is different. Increased accommodation there is almost as much required in winter as in the hot months, though naturally the inconvenience, if not actual suffering, resulting from being crowded in close rooms is greatly exaggerated by the stifling heat of summer. This excellent institution is engaged in such a good and important work, is so efficiently conducted, and might, if better housed, do so much more that we cannot but regret that its heads should have been compelled to live on hope so long. Years ago it was in contemplation to build new premises, but time has slipped by and the energies of the masters are still "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd" in the stived-up house in Gough Street. The work of the school cannot be done with the same thoroughness, nor can the scholars increase in numbers, as would be the case if the accommodation were suited to the wants of the institution. A proper playground is much required. So long back as the annual examination of 1874, Mr. STEWART, the patient and energetic headmaster, when alluding to the proposed new schools, mentioned this want. He said he was sure "many would not believe that at present there were not many square inches to spare standing room in the playground for the boys. He did not advocate the same amount of physical education in vogue in some places, but still he believed in the old adage that 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' Some time ago a number of the boys were required as interpreters for the Foochow Arsenal. Eighteen were selected, and passed in reading and writing, but when they came to pass the doctor a dozen of them were rejected owing to insufficient development of chest. He was sure if the scholars had proper facilities for exercise when young, this could be in great degree prevented."

But proper facilities have yet to be supplied, and meantime the pupils must go on in the old groove. A playground is an appanage which no English schoolhouse is unprovided with, and which is always necessary for the physical well-being of the boys, no matter of what race. The year 1874 passed over without any sign of an intention to proceed with the new schools, but it was then believed that the typhoon of last autumn had arrested operations, and with hope renewed the masters looked forward to the spring of the present year as being certain to witness the inauguration of the work. But they have once more been doomed to disappointment. Nothing has been done; there is seemingly no hope of anything being done this year. No doubt the plea will be that the Praya wall is of primary importance, that the Civil Hospital claims second rank, and that the state of public funds will not permit of all of them being carried out at present. If so this is greatly to be regretted, for a fine and useful institution is thereby being seriously crippled in its work. We also question whether the Central School should not, now all chance of getting a new hospital built for the hot weather is past, take precedence of the Civil Hospital. About this, however, there must admittedly be a difference of opinion. But there will, we imagine, be little with regard to the advisability of proceeding with the new school in preference to commencing new roads and improvements in British Kowloon, the necessity for which appears suddenly to have been discovered. We have no desire to find fault with the execution of these works on the opposite mainland; they are certainly desirable and should be undertaken; but why they should have been commenced at such an inopportune time we cannot conceive. Doubtless some sufficing explanation can be given; we shall be glad to hear it.

The ships *Condöreen* and *Favorite* were to leave San Francisco for Manila about the 8th ultimo.

The new line proposed to be started by the Japanese Government in opposition to the Pacific Mail is to be between San Francisco and Yokohama.

Monday next being her Majesty's birthday, and kept in consequence as a holiday by the Government, there will be no issue of the *Daily Press* on that day.

By advices received yesterday, we notice that the ship *Morning Light*, from Hongkong to San Francisco, had arrived at the latter port, and was discharging on the 5th ultimo.

We hear that the U. . . steamer *Lackawana*, on her way from Japan to San Francisco, was under sail, as it was stated that her boilers were so bad that it was impossible to use them.

The Canton steamer *Kinshan*, on her arrival yesterday, went alongside the Mail steamship *Lombardy* to discharge tea. This is an addition to that specified elsewhere by the outgoing mail.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's officials report that Mr. Hart, the China Agent, has fully and satisfactorily explained his accounts; that no discrepancy exists, and that he is to return to his post as Agent of the Company by the next steamer.

The American ship *Malay*, which left Hongkong some time ago, and about which some unpleasant rumours were abroad in the colony a few weeks since, has arrived at San Francisco. She was discharging her China cargo, some of which was damaged, on the 12th ultimo.

During the course of the sitting at the Police Court a man named Wong Ayut sought to recover from his worship a package containing money saved from the wreck of the steamship *Sunfoo*. His claim was adjourned as he did not appear to give a true description of the money.

At low water the beach is dry for some distance in front of the Naval Dock Yard, and large numbers of naked boys resort there under the pretence of collecting seaweed, but really to watch opportunities to steal bits of iron and brass in the Yard. The police made a raid on them from the Yard yesterday, and captured nine. Six were handed over to their mothers with a caution; the remaining three were ordered twelve hours' confinement in gaol.

A letter has been received from a Chinaman who left here in the steamer *Egeria* on the 20th March for Cooktown, in which he says that steamer arrived there on the 8th April. He says the state of affairs there is quite different to what was reported. The place is greatly overstocked with *goods*, which arrive in large quantities, and there is no sale for much of them. He was informed that the most fortunate gold diggers only realised one ounce per day, and the majority obtain on the average about seven candareens. Bearing in mind the high price of provisions, therefore, there would appear to be a less brilliant prospect of success than has been painted. No doubt, however, some are lucky enough to make rich finds.

The Gaol and the Central Police Station were at a quarter to 8 o'clock on Thursday night thrown into a state considerable excitement. The Gaol bell at that time rung out an alarm, which was immediately followed by the incessant ringing of the numerous corridor bells pulled by prisoners in their cells. The turnkeys and the whole body of the police force were turned out and armed, in readiness to march into the Gaol to put down the supposed outbreak. It turned out, however, to be an alarm of fire. A fire broke out in the store room where Chinese prisoners' clothes were stowed away. It appears that during the day the store was fumigated, and probably the fire originated by that means. It was speedily subdued by one of those portable fire engines called Fire Queens.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

21st May.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

A DOUBLE OFFENCE.

A Chinese named Tong Akee was charged by P.C. 30 with being a suspicious character, in that he followed drunken seamen about.

The prisoner was also charged by Inspector Thompson with attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself.

Both charges were proved, and an order made for the prisoner to be sent to his native place.

A RIDING MASTER IN TROUBLE.

G. H. Hamilton, late riding master to the King of Siam, on his arrival in the Colony per steamship *Danube*, got drunk. He was fined 50 cents.

NIGHT RIOTING.

Two coloured men, named Valentine and Brown, were charged by P.C. 58 with creating a disturbance in Bridges-street, at 2 a.m. on the 21st instant.

The prisoners were fined $1 each.

THROWING STONES.

Leung Chee and six others were charged by Chinese constable 162 with fighting at Wanchai, and throwing large stones at each other. The constable said he saw the second prisoner throw a large stone at one of the others.

The second prisoner was condemned to undergo fourteen days' hard labour, and the rest were fined $1 each.

BREACH OF REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

Cheung Ayow, a shop keeper, was charged by Mr. Osmond, clerk in the Registrar General's office, with representing himself as the owner of a registration ticket not his own, with a view of bailing out a prisoner.

Prisoner was fined $20, or three months' hard labour.

OMISSION TO REPORT.

Mr. Osmond, of the Registrar-General's office, charged Mr. Bowler's house coolie with not reporting himself as having entered the service of Mr. Bower.

The prosecutor said the prisoner was already registered but did not give up his paper, and represented himself as not registered. Mr. Bowler gave him a note to procure a ticket at the Registrar-General's office. The prisoner returned and informed Mr. Bowler that he was told it was not necessary for a horse coolie to be registered. Yesterday Mr. Bowler came to the office to enquire about it and it was then found out that the prisoner had not been, and when questioned said he had lost his note addressed to the office. Mr. Bowler did not come to court as he was afraid his name would get into the newspapers.

Mr. May: Very likely it will get in as it is, considering that his name is mixed up with the case.

The prisoner, who said he lost the note and told his master, was fined $4.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

A man named Wan Lam Fuk was charged by Indian constable No. 533 with being a suspicious character.

The case was remanded to allow of further inquiries being made.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Chow Akow, an old woman, was charged by a Chinese watchman at Stanley Barracks with stealing some old wood blown down from buildings during the late typhoon.

The prisoner was convicted of unlawful possession and fined $1.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

21st May.

BEFORE H. G. THURSBY, ESQ., R.N.

THE "ABBOTSFORD."

Walter Wilson, chief officer on board the British steamship *Abbotsford*, charged Alexander Wilson, seaman on board, with being drunk and mutinous on the 20th instant.

The prosecutor said the prisoner came aft, would not go forward when ordered, made a great disturbance, and abused him. He placed the irons on him until the police came. When the irons were on he got some one to cut them.

The prisoner said he was very sorry for what had happened.

The prosecutor gave the prisoner a general good character, and the latter was ordered to forfeit two days' pay.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Company's steamer, Captain W. B. Cobb, with dates from San Francisco to the 17th ultimo, arrived yesterday afternoon. We take the following items from the *Alta*:—

AMERICA.

DUEL IMMINENT BETWEEN EDITORS.

CHICAGO, April 4th.

A special from St. Louis states that a duel is imminent between Stilson Hutchins, of the *Dispatch*, and James Hyde, of the *Republican*. The worst of feeling has existed between these two men for years, but the impending crisis was brought about by means of a practical joke.

NEW STEAMSHIP PROJECTS CONTEMPLATED.

NEW YORK, April 5th.

The *Times'* money item, commenting on the Union Pacific Railroad, says it is anticipated that the recent arrangements effected between the railroads for additional steamship connections will result in increasing the trade between China and Japan and the East Indies and San Francisco, thereby materially enlarging this branch of business, now transacted by the Pacific Mail. There is some talk of a line of steamers between Australia and San Francisco, to connect with existing lines to England. This would open up a new and important trade for the road.

SNOW STORM IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7th.

The weather this morning was cold, windy and disagreeable, an unusually severe snow storm for this season prevailing. It commenced snowing early in the morning, and the storm as it progressed increased in violence.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS' RIOTS.

HAZLETON, PA., April 7th.

A fire broke out accidentally in one of the mines at Stockton to-day, and the miners, at a meeting especially called to consider the question, absolutely refused to assist in putting it out. Lenderman, proprietor of the Stockton Company, telegraphed here, offering the Steam Fire Engine Company $10,000 if they will quench the fire.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 8th.

General Osborn, at Hazleton, reports the arrival of troops, including a battery of artillery. Stores and ammunition have been forwarded.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 8th.

Special policemen went out on the Leigh Valley Railroad train last evening as far as Packerston, where they were ordered off. There are a few still in town, and the remainder are now doubtless tramping toward Philadelphia.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 11th.

A disastrous fire, involving a total loss of about $800,000, occurred in the building at 57 and 59 Worth street to-day. The fire broke out at seven o'clock this morning in a sub-cellar. The basement and first floor were occupied by William Turnbull & Co., commission and wholesale dry goods merchants. The flames spread rapidly and the entire down-town Fire Department was called out. Turnbull & Co.'s loss on stock is estimated at $300,000, covered by an insurance of $400,000 in various companies. The second, third, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by Wendell, Hutchison & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers, whose stock was damaged $500,000, and insured by $200,000. The building is owned by George Hovey, of Boston. It was damaged $100,000; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, April 11th.

The Conference Committees of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, at a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of coming to some agreement regarding a pro rata division of receipts which should form the basis of a new contract, satisfactorily arranged the question of passenger traffic and partially arranged freightage question, but here a serious hitch occurred which resulted, after long discussion, in adjournment without settlement. The report is that the Panama Company demanded certain figures which the Steamship Company after some demurring agreed to give, and that the Railroad Company then increased their demands. After adjournment the Railroad Company had a conference among themselves, and decided to modify the figures. An unsuccessful attempt was made to find the members of the Steamship Company Committee to resume the conference. The proposition of the Railroad is to be laid before the Pacific Mail Committee at a meeting on Wednesday. Officials of both Companies decline to give any results of the conference.

THE DARIEN CANAL SURVEY.

WASHINGTON, April 13th.

The report that Capt. Lull has pronounced the Panama route, recently surveyed by him, the most feasible for an inter-oceanic canal of any route yet surveyed, is authoritatively denied. Capt. Lull has not yet made his report, but will do so upon his arrival in this city.

THE MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

Capt. Queen, of the United States steamer *Saranac*, who, with his ship, was ordered to Acapulco and the west coast of Mexico, to investigate the outrages committed on American citizens, and to look after American interests generally, has not made a report of his operations to the Secretary of the Navy; it is expected very shortly. The Mexican Government has also instituted an investigation into the massacre of Americans at Acapulco, but on account of the slow progress made by it, no account of the investigation has yet been received by this Government.

THE NEW TWENTY-CENT COIN.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

The designs of the twenty-cent silver piece were selected and approved yesterday by H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars. Beneath the figure is the date 1875. On the reverse is the figure of an eagle, with the words "Twenty Cents." The edge of the coin will be perfectly smooth, in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five cent coin.

SALE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.

The Goodall, Nellson & Perkins S. S. Co. have purchased the *Ancon* and *Nebraska* from the Pacific Mail Company at a figure said to be about $100,000. This enterprising Company is daily gaining in strength and popularity and are making additions whenever possible to their present large fleet of steamers.

EUROPE.

CONSCRIPTION ACT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A rumour is in circulation here, although not yet officially announced, that the Government contemplates the establishment of conscription at no distant date. This is said to be necessary in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe and the increasing difficulties in obtaining recruits.

FRANCE IMPORTING HORSES FROM RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14th.

Large consignments of horses are being shipped from various districts in the South of Russia to France, intended for cavalry purposes.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GERMANY AND CHINA SETTLED.

BERLIN, April 9th.

The difficulty between Germany and China in relation to the plundering of the bark *Prince Bismarck* has been settled.

SLAUGHTER OF CHRISTIANS IN ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14th.

A terrible slaughter of Christians has just been reported from Roumelia. The Turks in large numbers made an attack on the portion of the town occupied by Christians and a desperate encounter ensued, in which 270 Christians, many of them women and children, were massacred. There is great excitement among Europeans over the outrage.

SPANISH PEOPLE LONG FOR PEACE.

PARIS, April 14th.

A special despatch from Madrid states that peace demonstrations are increasing throughout the country. The feeling everywhere among the people is in favor of a cessation of hostilities.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

An explosion of giant powder occurred at 3 o'clock on the 7th ult. in the office of J. N. Risdon, causing the entire destruction of Hathaway's Bonded Warehouse, involving the loss of several lives, severe injuries to numbers of others, and the total ruin of much valuable property. It is stated the explosion was caused by an employé of Mr. Risdon (who appears to have been a cartridge manufacturer,) who when filling one of the cartridges rammed the powder too hard and caused it to explode. The catastrophe has proved fatal to several people and numbers have been badly injured. It is also certain that a great destruction of property has taken place, but how many lives have been lost and what is the value of the property destroyed it is difficult to make out from the rambling report of the *Daily Alta*. The sad disaster has cast a gloom over the whole city, which for some years has happily been a stranger to any such lamentable occurrence.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per steamship *Lombardy*, for London, &c.:—

FOR LONDON.—13 bales Raw Silk, 17 cases Silk Piece Goods, 686 half-chests Tea, and 33,796 boxes Tea.

FOR CONTINENT.—163 bales Raw Silk.

FOR INDIA.—200 pkgs. Silk, and 300 pkgs. Tea.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/1⅞
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1⅞
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight...... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 224½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 224½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight.......... 72¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—$21 per cent. discount.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$50 per share premium, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$925 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 79 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$191 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$475 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$142 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$160 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—37½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 73 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—57½ per cent. discount.

SALES ON MAY 21ST, 1875.

As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 40 bags, at $6.30, by Chew-foong to travelling trader.
Fungus, 20 bags, at $34.30, by Hang-tai to travelling trader.
Shellfish, 30 cases, at $23.00, by Hang-tai to travelling trader.
Wood Oil, 20 packages, at Tls. 5.9.5.0, by Chun-foong to travelling trader.
Liquorice, 10 piculs, at $5.20, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.
Red Peas, 300 piculs, at $1.76, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.
Black Dates, 20 bags, at Tls. 3.1.0.0, by Chun-chong-wing to travelling trader.
Green Peas, 200 piculs, at $2.20, by Wo-shun-hing to travelling trader.
Cardamons, (inferior), 50 bags, at $21.50, by Wo-shun-hing to travelling trader.
White Pepper, 20 bags, at $17.50, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.
Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $10.00, by Yee-chong to travelling trader.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG BY CHINESE CUSTOMS CRUISERS.

There is not much comfort derivable from a perusal of Lord CARNARVON'S despatch in reply to the memorials sent from Hongkong in reference to the blockade of the port by Chinese Customs cruisers. It really amounts, when stripped of official verbiage, to a declaration that the exercise of the right of search complained of, in close proximity to Hongkong, for the purpose of defeating attempts on the part of Chinese subjects to defraud the revenue of their country, does not affect the freedom of the port and affords no valid ground for diplomatic remonstrance; that the appointment of a Chinese Consul would be a panacea for the evil; and ends by expressing a hope that the Government of Hongkong will be successful in their endeavours to remedy a state of things "which exposes the Colony to the imputation of giving protection and encouragement to a contraband trade, and keeps up a feeling of irritation incompatible with the peaceful and friendly relations which HER MAJESTY'S Government is desirous to maintain with China."

It is true Lord CARNARVON admits, in the course of his document, that he can "hardly doubt that excesses and abuses have been committed under colour of this right of search;" but he seems to imagine that the community here, rising above all consideration of self, should not only bear the ills they have, but be willing to endure others if by so doing they can aid a "friendly power" in collecting its lawful dues. The colonists of Hongkong have no desire that the Chinese Government should be defrauded of one cash of its revenue, neither have they the smallest sympathy with those who attempt to carry on a contraband trade. Their good name is an immediate jewel to them, and they are not conscious of having, as the SECRETARY for the COLONIES half insinuates, done aught to imperil it. But they do feel a well-grounded and just indignation at the method taken by the Chinese Authorities to collect this revenue—a method at once unprecedented and in the highest degree unfriendly. We do not deny the right of China to take steps for the protection of her revenue, but we most distinctly and emphatically assert that the action of the revenue cruisers is an outrageous stretch of that right, that they are frequently guilty of the greatest irregularities, that the system is grievously injurious to the commerce of the port, and is surely reducing the junk trade. These assertions have already been proved to the hilt, and it is unnecessary to again resort to figures to demonstrate what cannot be impugned.

Lord CARNARVON compares the condition of things prevailing at Gibraltar and the action of the Spanish Government with that of Hongkong in its relations to the Chinese Government, and maintains that the term "blockade" is not more applicable to the condition of Hongkong than to that of Gibraltar, and further points out that the right of the Spanish Revenue cruisers to search their national vessels clearing from Gibraltar as soon as they have passed the limits of British jurisdiction has never for a moment been contested. Of course not. And for one especially good reason—it was never worth contesting. The comparison is a weak one. Gibraltar is not a colony full of great mercantile interests, and carrying on a vast trade with the adjoining countries; it is nothing more than a military station—our key to the Mediterranean. Hongkong, on the contrary, is the great centre of English commerce in the far East, and this is in fact its sole *raison d'être*. Even supposing, however, for a moment that the conditions of the colony of Hongkong and the fort of Gibraltar were identical, that is hardly sufficient reason for allowing the same privileges to the Government of Peking as we accord to a civilised Western power. If China would treat us fairly, consent to enter into the comity of nations, cease to plume herself upon a fancied superiority over Western "barbarians," and throw down the barriers of exclusiveness and intolerance which she has hitherto so jealously maintained, there might be more ground for placing her on a similar footing with other powers. But she has done nothing of the kind. She has thrown every possible obstruction in the way of our commerce, has sought at every turn to fetter our actions and impede our way, has striven with all her energy, by underhanded means, and by ruinous competition, to drive us from the ports, and by vexatious restrictions and burdensome imposts has attempted to discourage Chinese merchants from engaging in trade with Europeans. While outwardly maintaining amicable relations with us, Chinese statesmen have continually and unblushingly violated the Treaties, and neglected no opportunity of treating us shabbily and discourteously. Yet this is the power to whom the Earl of CARNARVON is evidently prepared to concede all the privileges usually allowed to none but civilised and friendly powers!

In pursuance of such a policy it is not wonderful the noble Earl should deem it right that a Chinese Consul should reside in the Colony: we only marvel he did not see the necessity and feel the justice of it a year ago, when it may be supposed he had mastered the details of his Department. He thinks that "no really substantial argument could be advanced against entrusting to a Chinese Consul in Hongkong the privilege of collecting from junk masters the receipts for export duty levied in China," and he believes that the "practical advantage resulting from this arrangement would more than compensate the colony for the inconvenience which has been apprehended from the appointment of such a functionary." Lord CARNARVON sees from a distance of many thousand miles; we judge from more intimate acquaintance. Looking to the unscrupulousness the Chinese Authorities have shown in the past when collecting this revenue, knowing the boundless abuse made of their powers by Chinese officials, and the secrecy but certainty with which they levy their black mail upon native industry, we cannot look forward to the establishment of a Chinese Consulate in this port without fearing that it will prove a fruitful source of trouble and complications. It may be admitted that if he did not abuse his authority the appointment of a Chinese Consul might be a means of breaking the obnoxious cordon now drawn round the trade of the port. But then there is the *if*. And past experience has made residents here naturally chary in trusting to the integrity of Chinese officials.

Taken altogether, the despatch is most unsatisfactory; it is most indefinite. A flat refusal to listen to the memorial would have been preferable. It is no consolation to read at the conclusion that Lord CARNARVON regrets to be unable "to concur in the views of so large and influential a majority of the mercantile community of Hongkong," &c. Such regrets avail nothing to remedy an undoubted grievance, and cannot be received as a sop. The present Government, which it was believed would inaugurate a firm and vigorous foreign policy, has in almost every single instance disappointed the bright hopes formed, when it first assumed control of the affairs of Great Britain. It was fondly imagined that the prestige of the country was safer in the hands of men unembarrassed by any pledges of grinding economy, and who had a substantial majority at their back unlikely to disintegrate on sectarian questions. But these hopes have so far scarcely been fulfilled. Mr. DISRAELI'S Ministry is not what it was expected. It has no energy; its measures are all permissive; it never essays legislation or takes action that calls forth anything like insistance. As the *Saturday Review* very neatly puts it, the Ministry "wants backbone. It wants to be less like a better sort of jelly fish. It wants mind and purpose. It decides on nothing, faces nothing, means nothing. Its Bills benefit no one, and hurt no one. They are like stuffed figures with rusty muskets shamming to be a regiment of soldiers." They try to please everybody at home; they intend to conciliate every power abroad. But this policy must not be carried too far. The result of the action of Lord CARNARVON will assuredly be to give to the Chinese Government further license and warrant for drawing still more tightly the cordon they have established round the commerce of this port. When it has got to such a pass that international rights are threatened, and trade nearly paralysed, the Home Government will find it incumbent upon them to interfere. Meantime we can only wait the course of events, which can but glide from bad to worse.

CHINESE ENGINEERS AND THE INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

Some time ago we drew attention to the great necessity which exists for having the boilers of steamers trading in these parts properly inspected. We pointed out that a number of British and other vessels were trading along these shores, whose engines are solely in charge of Chinamen, and alluded to the danger which this state of things naturally engenders. A correspondent in the North, who is evidently well informed on the point, has taken up the same subject, and writes, in a recent issue of a Shanghai contemporary, warning the insurance offices and the public against the practice "now being attempted"—he ought to have said, a practice which is now frequently carried out—of introducing incompetent Chinese as engineers on board the coast steamers. "No engineer," he says, "will object to any man—Chinese or other nationality—being put in charge of a watch—provided he has learned the trade in a properly conducted fitting shop where engines are made," but then he adds that "such a place does not exist in China." This is quite correct. As we have said before, we do not wish to underestimate the abilities of the natives, but we think it may very safely be presumed that those acting in that way know very little indeed about the strength of boilers or the strains upon them, or about incrustation, corrosion, the chemical properties of water, and many similar subjects with which the engineer of every steamer ought to be acquainted. But as the correspondent before alluded to remarks, "Chinamen will attempt any sort of work where there is a prospect of a dollar forthcoming." This is a fact which foreign residents in the East are finding out to their cost in many directions in these degenerate days. The Chinese are slowly but surely pushing their way to the front in many matters of trade. We may have no right to oppose them in this respect; but when we see them placed in responsible positions for which they are wholly unfit, and on the fulfilment of the duties of which so many valuable lives often depend, it is our duty to protest against it. According to the Merchant Shipping Act, every steamship which has a master possessing a certificate from the Board of Trade must also have an engineer possessing a certificate of competency from the same authority. On the coast of China, it is almost needless to say, this guarantee is daily ignored. Not only do the parties interested, who can procure the services of natives so cheaply, employ Chinamen; but China has been said to be a fine field for many engineers who have had their certificates cancelled at home either for misconduct or incapacity. Qualified men are scarce, and this is all the more favourable for the unqualified. The matter is one which certainly requires looking into, and it is to be hoped that the proper parties will proceed to institute the necessary inquiries, and apply the obvious remedy at no distant date.

While on this subject we would again urge the necessity which exists here for the appointment of a boiler surveyor. This is a point of peculiar interest to Insurance Companies in China. At home every company who insures a boiler and issues a policy covering all damage that may arise from an explosion, has a competent surveyor to examine periodically all boilers insured by them. Statistics show that amongst the boilers insured, and consequently surveyed, accidents are very rare indeed; while mishap, to those uninsured are of much more frequent occurrence. Boilers are often put into steamers on such a plan that some of their parts are quite inaccessible; and thus where even a competent engineer would run the risk, a surveyor would at once condemn, and insist upon sufficient alterations. Then again many engineers now are fully aware that their boilers are being worked at too high a pressure; in these days of speed the owners or agents frequently will not allow it to be reduced, and thus the risk is run, the engineer continuing to be a party to what he knows is not quite safe rather than throw up his situation. These are no imaginary cases. They are occurring out in the East more frequently perhaps than most people wot of. And we would like to ask what the Government here has done to provide for the safety of the hundreds of Chinese who cross the harbour in small ferry launches daily? We once heard a practical engineer say that he would not care to risk his life in one of them; and they are not very frequently used by Europeans. But in spite of the apparent opinions of many to the contrary, a Chinaman's life is of some value after all; and in a matter over which we have control, their safety ought to be insured. But this is a British port. Why is it, then, that so many steamers calling here have incompetent and ignorant Chinese as engineers; and boilers barely equal to the pressure put upon them? And why is it that these native launches are allowed to ply from year's end to year's end at our very doors, and no official survey ever exercised over them? Surely the authorities are not waiting for a terrible illustration, in the shape of an explosion, and consequent loss of life, to convince them of the urgent necessity of attending to these matters. It happens all too often that nothing short of a sad catastrophe can rouse official attention to subjects in which a simple reminder ought to prove sufficient.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on the 10th instant. There were present:—Messrs. Heaton (Chairman), Nelson, Remedios, Landstein, Kiser, W. Bell, Fairbairn, Iarberg, Gultzow, Middleton, Nicaise, Deacon, Stephens, Hayllar, Brereton, Davis, E. Sharp, J. S. Lapraik, Toller, Parker, Wotton, Linstead, Dr. O'Brien, Capt. Sands, Abdool Kader, Wing Cheong Kut, Forrest, Oliver, Tuck Mee, Kwang Chung Loong, Choy Achun, &c.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice calling the meeting, which was as follows:—

"Office of the China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.

"Hongkong, May 10th, 1875.

"I beg to hand you a statement showing the present actual position of the Company, by which it will be seen there exists a balance of $216,530.12; and also to submit for your consideration the following propositions, the adoption of which the Committee are of opinion will materially strengthen the Office, and to which the assent of the Shareholders will be asked at the Extraordinary Meeting to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon:—

"1st.—That the Company in future be conducted by a Board of Directors and a Secretary.

"2nd.—That the number of Directors be increased to five.

"3rd.—That the Accounts hereafter be made yearly to 30th April, and that the profits (if any) of the past six months be carried to Reserve Fund.

"4th.—That the Capital of the Company be placed by the transfer of $200,000 from the Reserve Fund.

"5th.—That any and all dividends which may be received from the estates of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. and Messrs. Fearon & Co., and any salvage from outstanding claims, be placed to Reserve Fund.

"The present Articles of Association will be revised and submitted as soon as possible to the Shareholders for approval, after which an Extraordinary Meeting will be called to confirm the amended Articles.—I am, &c.

A. MACG. HEATON,

"Chairman of the Committee."

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

Amount in Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$30,000.00
Amount in Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	82,870.53
Amount in hands of Agents	1,225.46
,, ,, Chinese Imperial Gov't. Loan	49,268.44
,, ,, Cash	49,092.84
,, ,, hands of Shanghai Agent	24,640.40
,, ,, of Chartered Mercantile Bank, *London*	73,283.44
,, of Hongkong Premia uncollected	25,735.76
,, ,, Drafts *en route* to London	6,574.47
,, ,, Premia due from Agencies	13,872.28
	$356,601.12
Balance	$216,530.12

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Estimated Claims pending	$131,670.00
Amount of Unpaid General and Contributory Dividends	8,395.00
Balance	216,530.12
	$356,601.12

Dependencies.

3 shares standing in the name of A. F. Heard } forfeited.	
1 share ,, ,, ,, C. E. Parker }	
Salvage from *Japan*.	
Note.	
Amount at debit of Augustine Heard & Co.,	$190,875.69
,, ,, ,, Fearon & Co.	105,633.84
	$296,512.53

E. & O. E.

Hongkong, May 7th, 1875.

"An amount of £7,500 appears against the office in Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.'s account current as having been transferred by telegraph on 5th September last, to credit of the London Agency. Messrs. Fearon & Co. have made no entry in their account current in regard to this amount.

"On the 17th April the sum of $9,746.19 appears to debit of the Company in Augustine Heard & Co.'s Account Current as paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on account of a draft by Fearon & Co., the Agents in London, under a credit issued by the said Bank,—stated to be at request of Augustine Heard & Co. as General Agents. No record appears in the Company's books of such a credit having been arranged, and the matter will be brought to the notice of the Assignees of Augustine Heard & Co.'s Estate."

Mr. RAY (Secretary *pro. tem.*) then read the minutes of last meeting.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the minutes be confirmed.

Mr. NELSON seconded, and it was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then said: There has been a generally expressed wish amongst the shareholders that the Company should be continued on an independent basis with a board of directors, secretary, &c., and agencies at the outports. There have been also one or two singular instances of shareholders taking an opposite view of the matter, and consider that the Company should be wound up. It is only fair to these latter that we should take the sense of the present meeting upon the subject. Individually we are of opinion that the Company should continue, on, and we are strengthened in this belief by the action of the firms of Chinese hongs, who show some anxiety for its continuance. It will be a matter for us to decide at a future meeting whether the capital of the Company should be increased to $300,000, namely, say $500 per share. If anybody has any remarks to make, I shall be glad to hear them.

Mr. STEPHENS then said:—At the last meeting, when I had occasion to refer to several matters in connection with this unfortunate Company, there were no Reporters present, and my remarks were not so fully reported as they might have been. To guard against a repetition of this I have put my ideas into writing, and if you have the patience I will read them to you—first, promising to take up as little time as possible, and begging that I may be allowed to finish without interruption as before. Finding so strong a disinclination on the part of the proprietors to protect themselves I had intended allowing the matter to drop, but since then certain facts have come to my knowledge which induces me to present myself again. In the first place, I must inform you that the Deed of Assignment can be upset at any time, being both invalid and irregular—in what respect I must at present decline to state. In the second place, I have heard on excellent authority, and I do not think the statement will be questioned, that a short time before Mr. Albert Heard left the Colony he either took away or remitted home $50,000. My object in dissenting from the execution of the Deed of Assignment was that the whole circumstances of the wretched condition of the Company might be enquired into, with greater minuteness than can be done otherwise than in bankruptcy. In the latter case this item would have to be fully explained, as also the recent transfer by Messrs. Heard & Co., of the Novelty Iron Works, a valuable property. There may be other little points requiring elucidation, but I am not of course in a position to specify them. With the existing arrangement I for one cannot be fully satisfied, and I am authorized to say so on behalf of other shareholders. I can quite understand that in the vicissitudes of trade a merchant's capital is likely to be entrenched upon and to disappear occasionally, but when what is practically trust money is stated to be in hand but is not forthcoming, it is a far different and much more serious matter—as our late General Agents would have speedily found had this occurred in London—where reputation is not lightly esteemed. I understand that during the present year Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. have paid an enormous sum to Chinese creditors; and if this is so, I am decidedly of opinion that the claims of the China Traders' Company upon them should have been first satisfied. The Articles specially provide that Messrs. A. H. & Co. shall be paid certain commission for serving the Company faithfully, and under the various circumstances I certainly think that they have not earned this money. The Articles also provide that the General Agents shall so keep the accounts that the true state and condition of the Company may be shewn—and in spite of the opinion given by a person at the last meeting, I contend that this condition has not been carried out, which has been admitted tacitly if not in so many words by the representative of the General Agents. Further proof of this is afforded by the fact of San Francisco Agents drawing on London instead of Hongkong to meet the loss of the *Japan*. Articles 137 and 138 state that, should the losses of the Company amount to one half the Capital and all the Reserve fund, an Extraordinary General Meeting shall be called and the Company dissolved. Considering that the whole of the Capital is gone and a large portion of the reserve, I think it high time that the Company shall be wound up, because as far as can be seen at present that course will have to be pursued or another call made on the Shareholders, the necessity for which procedure is obvious to my mind, for how can a Company like the China Traders' do a profitable business with the $216,000 left; out of which sum it must not be forgotten $50,000 must be lodged on Deposit in London, besides a considerable amount having to be laid aside for re-insurances, I presume. I can safely state that the London business to begin with must fall off, and be a fraction of its previous amount, because confidence in that quarter must of course be gone—and other agencies will be proportionately effected adversely. Hongkong business, admitting that it is all retained, which is doubtful, is not sufficient to support the office, and leave a profit for a Company like this. I therefore, for my own part and for others, strongly recommend, that the Company be wound up, and I hope that the requisite steps to this end will be taken. One remark in conclusion—at the previous meeting, I suggested that a sum of money should be allowed by the Company to Mr. Parker and family. I regret I introduced the subject but I may inform you that the apparently peculiar suggestion owed its origin to Mr. Parker canvassing his friends and begging them to attend to vote for the Deed of Assignment for the sake of his family. Another remark and I have done: when I was urging the Committee to protect the Company's money, Mr. Albert Heard informed me, through one of the Committee men, that I need not put myself to any inconvenience, because they could control the Shares and so defeat my object. I need not comment on this. Since writing the foregoing I have received the printed statement of Account to be presented to this Meeting, but as it was only delivered to me 2 hours ago I have not of course had even time to consider it. But so far I decidedly object to such important measures being passed at an hour's notice. I think that in common fairness the proprietors generally, more especially at other places, Shanghai, &c., should have the opportunity of fully considering the important alterations specified in the circular. As before stated, I beg to propose that the Company be wound up. If this does not meet with favour at your hands, I then have to propose that this meeting be adjourned for a month to consider the matters submitted by the Chairman of the Committee in the circular before you.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought they had better take the sense of the meeting in regard to the proposals for which the meeting had been summoned. It could be done, he supposed, by a show of hands. There were some Chinese members, representing 59 shares, who had sent in a requisition, and were anxious, as had been already stated, that the Company should be continued. If the proposals were now generally approved, they would be confirmed at another general meeting.

Mr. NELSON pointed out to Mr. Stephens that there was nothing new in the proposals upon the notice paper. The meeting was called three weeks ago with a view to arrange for the future management of the Company, and that was all that was embodied in the proposals.

Mr. STEPHENS said all the shareholders had not had an opportunity of seeing the accounts which had now been published.

The CHAIRMAN said that so far as the circular was concerned, it was simply issued so that shareholders might see at a glance how matters stood. They would see that the amount of Hongkong premia uncollected amounted to $25,000 odd.

Mr. STEPHENS said he had thought Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. held five shares, but he saw there were only three.

The CHAIRMAN said three were all.

Mr. STEPHENS said it was stated in the circular that "On the 17th April, the sum of $9,746.19 appears to debit of the Company in Augustine Heard & Co.'s account current," &c. He wished to know to what year that referred?

The CHAIRMAN said it referred to the present year.

Mr. BELL said he presumed that the $9,000 odd just alluded to would make up the amount to the debit of Augustine Heard & Co., mentioned

tioned by Mr. Parker at the previous meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said it was included.

Mr. STEPHENS said he supposed that at the time that bill was drawn they had money in their hands.

The CHAIRMAN said they had.

Mr. STEPHENS said it was also stated in the circular that £7,500 appeared as having been transferred by telegraph to the London agency in September last. He thought they had no business to transfer money there when they already had an amount in hand to meet possible claims, and was of opinion that the proceeding was an irregular one.

The CHAIRMAN said it had always been an understood thing that the Company and its affairs were vested in the hands of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., and they had been at liberty to do as they liked with the money.

Mr. STEPHENS said he supposed they would have been permitted to transfer all the capital to London if they had wished. He thought it was the duty of the committee to have seen to that.

The CHAIRMAN said he would now read the five proposals to be submitted to the meeting. They were:—

1st.—That the Company in future be conducted by a Board of Directors and a Secretary.

2nd.—That the number of Directors be increased to five.

3rd.—That the Accounts hereafter be made up yearly to 30th April, and that the profits (if any) of the past six months be carried to Reserve Fund.

4th.—That Capital of the Company be replaced by the transfer of $200,000 from the Reserve Fund.

5th.—That any and all dividends which may be received from the estates of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. and Messrs. Fearon & Co., and any salvage from outstanding claims, be placed to Reserve Fund.

Were the shareholders in favour of them?

Mr. MIDDLETON: Are you going to pass them all at once?

Mr. HAYLLAR pointed out that the Articles of Association would have to be altered. They could not be altered at that meeting, but if they would now receive the proposals generally they would be incorporated with the articles, and they then could be discussed *seriatim*. Three weeks' notice would have to be given, and the alterations would have to be specified.

Mr. STEPHENS: Before they are put, I beg to propose as an amendment to the general propositions just read by the Chairman, that the Company be wound up.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Stephens could not propose such a resolution at this meeting.

Mr. HAYLLAR said three weeks' notice was required.

Mr. STEPHENS said they might put his proposition to the meeting just to ascertain what the feeling was on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN said no; it could not be done except by putting in a requisition.

Mr. STEPHENS: Very well.

Mr. BELL: If the resolutions on the paper were negatived, it would be tantamount to winding up the Company.

The CHAIRMAN said that would be so.

Mr. NELSON said he thought if anyone wished to negative those proposals, there would be a chance for them to do so at the next meeting which would have to be held. Every one of them would be brought forward among the new Articles of Association. It seemed to him that it would be a work of supererogation to negative any of them now.

Mr. LANDSTEIN said he supposed no amendment could be put now, and those dissatisfied with the resolution must simply abstain from voting?

The CHAIRMAN said that was so.

Mr. DAVIS in reference to the proposed transfer of $200,000 from the reserve fund to the capital of the Company, said he thought there ought to be some arrangement made, by which a dividend should be paid to the shareholders before any dividend was paid to the contributors. He thought a fair interest of say 6 or 7 per cent. should be made as a first charge.

The CHAIRMAN said perhaps Mr. Davis would allow the directors to look into this matter, and they would bring it forward at next meeting.

Mr. DAVIS said he thought the non-contributing shareholders should not make over their money unless under some such condition as he had suggested.

Mr. DEACON said the shareholders were making it over to themselves.

Mr. DAVIS said the contributing shareholders might say that they support the Company entirely, and take 90 per cent. and say "Oh give these fellows 10 per cent." But if they took the shareholders' money they ought to pay them a good interest on it. He would propose that the fourth proposition should read something like this:—"That the capital of the Company be replaced by the transfer of $200,000 from the reserve fund, any future profits of the Company to be charged at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, to be distributed alike to all shareholders as a first charge of the profits."

The CHAIRMAN said the directors would consider it.

Mr. DAVIS said the banks would give them 5 or 6 per cent. for their money. Non-contributors had a right to interest. It was the reserve which had been the backbone of the Company. True it was that contributors made the business, but the shareholders found the money.

Mr. HAYLLAR said a meeting of the Company would be called about three weeks hence. He would take care that Mr. Davis's proposal was put in, and then it could be discussed with the articles.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the five resolutions which he had already read, and which are given above.

Mr. HAYLLAR seconded them.

They were then put to the meeting and passed, with three dissentients.

The CHAIRMAN then said that finished the business of the meeting.

Mr. PARKER (of Messrs. Heard & Co.) then said he wished to make some remarks with regard to the two paragraphs which had appeared in the circular calling the meeting, the one referring to the £7,500 which had been transferred to London; and the other mentioning the $9,746.19. With respect to the former sum, the transfer had been made in the regular form, and he produced a copy of a telegram, which he said was in the handwriting of Mr. G. Heard, dated September 5th, and a letter from Messrs. Fearon & Co., dated London, September 11th, stating they had received the message of the 5th, and had placed the money to the credit of the China Traders' Company.

Mr. MIDDLETON wished to know if Messrs. Fearon and Company had asked for the money?

Mr. PARKER said he did not know. In the statement he had made he merely wished to show that the money had not been sent on their own private account, and that the accounts of Augustine Heard & Co. were correct.

Mr. BELL asked Mr. Parker if he could tell them why the money was sent?

Mr. PARKER said he had no knowledge for what purpose it was sent. He added that there was no dishonesty or illegality in the transaction, and that the whole thing had been done in order.

Mr. MIDDLETON said they had only the bare fact that it was sent.

Mr. PARKER then said with regard to the $9,746.19, the committee had made out the paragraph alluded to without his knowledge, and there was an implication in it to which he wished to allude. The office in which they were now met was Augustine Heard & Co.'s office, and rent was paid by them for it. It was a matter of convenience that they used part of it for the China Traders' and part of it for the Victoria Fire Company. All the books were not kept there, and as the general agents were at the other office themselves they had procured the credit and sent it forward. That was the reason why it did not appear in the books there. Had the office been the Company's and not the agents', then everything would have been there.

Mr. STEPHENS asked Mr. Parker if he was not able to say what Fearon & Co. required the money for?

Mr. PARKER then read a letter in which it was stated that it had been sent forward to meet any prompt demand on the London agency.

Mr. STEPHENS asked if Fearon & Co. had not a large amount of money in their hands at that time?

Mr. PARKER said they had.

Mr. STEPHENS asked if they remitted it without consulting the committee?

Mr. PARKER said they did.

Mr. STEPHENS then remarked upon the way the General Agents had dealt with the money, and said it would certainly prevent them from giving the management of the Company to General Agents again. He then animadverted upon the manner in which the articles of Association were framed, and said they had been drawn up in favour of the General Agents, and nothing more. The shareholders were quite tied down and could do nothing. There was nothing in the articles in favour of the shareholders—they were only, as he had already said, General Agents' articles.

The meeting then terminated.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

At the Criminal Sessions held in the Supreme Court, before Sir John Smale, on the 18th inst., Alfred Fry Chambers, lately in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was charged with the above offence.

Owing to prisoner's long residence, wide acquaintance, and hitherto high and most respected position in the Colony, this case has attracted great attention, and there was a large attendance of Europeans in Court.

The Attorney-General prosecuted, and Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The Clerk of Arraigns then read the indictment which set forth:—1.—That Albert Fry Chambers, at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on the 30th of July, 1873, unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly, did falsely pretend to one James Whittall, that he the said Albert Fry Chambers was entitled to a legacy of five thousand pounds, and to a legacy amounting, with accumulated interest, to four thousand pounds, by means of which false pretences the said Albert Fry Chambers did then unlawfully obtain from the said James Whittall certain money amounting to six thousand and five hundred dollars with intent to defraud, whereas the said Albert Fry Chambers was not then entitled to such legacies, as he well knew when he did so falsely pretend.

2.—That Alfred Fry Chambers, at Victoria aforesaid, on the 13th of August, 1873, unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly did falsely pretend to the said James Whittall that he (Chambers) had invested money on mortgage at Shanghai, and that thirteen thousand dollars thereof would be at his disposal at the end of the month, also that he was entitled to moneys in England and that the same were about to be remitted to him; by means of which false pretences the said Alfred Fry Chambers did unlawfully obtain from the said James Whittall certain moneys, amounting to six thousand and five hundred dollars, with intent to defraud; whereas prisoner had not invested money at Shanghai and was not entitled to moneys in England, as he well knew at the time when he did so falsely pretend.

3.—That Alfred Fry Chambers, at Victoria, on the 3rd of September, 1873, unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly did falsely pretend to the said James Whittall that there was in the mail due on the 16th September a sum of one thousand five hundred pounds to two thousand pounds, which he would receive on arrival of the mail, and that he was entitled to a further sum of ten thousand pounds, which would arrive a fortnight later; also that he had inherited under his father's will a sum of five thousand pounds, and further that he was entitled to a sum of thirty-six thousand dollars, as funds of one Newton, which would be available on the 25th October; by means of which false pretences the said Albert Fry Chambers did unlawfully obtain from the said James Whittall certain moneys amounting to thirteen thousand dollars, with intent to defraud; whereas there was not a sum of one thousand five hundred to two thousand pounds in the said Mail belonging to prisoner, nor was he entitled to ten thousand pounds or to any sum to arrive a fortnight later, nor had he inherited five thousand pounds or any money under his father's will, nor was he entitled to thirty-six thousand dollars or any funds of one Newton which would be available on the 25th October, as he well knew at the time he did so falsely pretend.

4.—That Albert Fry Chambers, at Victoria, on the 29th September, 1873, unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly did falsely pretend to the said James Whittall that he had received a letter from his brother in London, containing the words and figures following:—"That old legacy money of yours, I am told by the father's executors, shows about five thousand pounds to your credit; so instead of two thousand pounds I shall remit you all. No good keeping balances here—only a bother. From mother's marriage settlement, in conjunction with father's will you will have for your share about £7,000. Your uncles before alluded to quite acknowledge the power of attorney you gave me, and am having the documents as to loan drawn upon the terms you agreed to—they will gladly send you £10,000 instead of £5,000, and only await my sanction, which I think of giving." And again, on the 20th October, the said Alfred Fry Chambers unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly did falsely pretend to the said James Whittall that he had received a letter from his brother in London containing the words and figures following:—"Lawyers and other matters progressing with usual rapidity. The money of yours left in our father's hands is attached by executors as coming under their province and must wait until they divide estate, when it will be paid up upon my signature. As far as I can see it will sum up about £5,700 all told. The aunt's legacy and uncle's loans only await the arrangement of legal approval and of my authority to act for you and the convenience of executors and uncles to pay up—not much delay, however, I expect. I have arranged with uncles for £10,000 for 5 years at 4 per cent., returnable if you like, or to be retained and increased if you wish, all your own way. Interest to be paid half-yearly through me. Under our dear mother's will, or rather marriage settlement, falling in when our poor father died, you will receive, I am now told, about £6,000; from father's estate about £3,000, including everything. An extraordinary message was left at my office a few days since by a gentleman (my book-keeper says a lawyer) who wished to know if I was authorized or in a position to receive the equivalent of $43,100 or thereabouts on your account at close of October. Being absent he said he would call again. I know not your wishes or anything about this matter so telegraph orders;" by means of which said false pretences the said Albert Fry Chambers did unlawfully obtain from the said James Whittall certain moneys amounting to sixteen thousand three hundred and eighty dollars with intent to defraud, whereas the said Albert Fry Chambers had not received the said alleged letters or either of them, and the said monetary arrangements purporting to be therein referred to did not exist, as he the said Albert Fry Chambers well knew at the time when he did so falsely pretend as aforesaid.

The Clerk of Arraigns: Prisoner, are you guilty or not guilty?

Prisoner: Guilty.

The Attorney General: There is another information on the file, but as prisoner has pleaded guilty on the first, I shall not proceed with the other.

His Lordship: As he has pleaded guilty, have you anything, Mr. Attorney, to say in aggravation? The matters have not been proved, but I have the facts before me.

The Attorney General: I have nothing further to add.

Mr. Hayllar: I appear on behalf of the prisoner, my Lord. There is nothing remains to do, now that this unhappy man has, with my full concurrence, pleaded guilty to this very heavy charge—there is nothing, I say, remains now to do, but to recommend him to the merciful consideration of the Court so far as he can be recommended having regard to the necessities of justice. I may say that a more painful case has never been in my hands, or before your Lordship since you have sat on that bench. Your Lordship, having the depositions and letters before you, will see that there are circumstances which render the matter doubly painful to all concerned, and more especially to the gentleman whose most harassing duty it has been to come forward and prosecute. One of the grounds on which I, speaking on behalf of the prisoner, rely upon your merciful consideration is that that gentleman, extending the kindness which he has always extended to him, during his whole career, and waiving all personal wrong he has received at the hands of the prisoner, is now in Court and ready to come forward and recommend him to mercy. I think when the fact of Mr. Whittall taking that step is considered, and having regard to the punishment inflicted by the severance of old ties of friendship and business connections which have existed between them for a period of 13 years—when that gentleman can waive these circumstances, I can present to your Lordship no private consideration of a stronger nature than that. As to the nature of the offence itself, the letters which are before your Lordship tell their own story. Your Lordship will see that perhaps there is as much weakness and folly disclosed by them as actual deliberation in wrong. There is no doubt that at the period when these serious frauds commenced, the prisoner was in great pecuniary trouble. He was then being pressed for the payment of a debt which he incurred by comparatively small sums, but which was increased very much by accumulated interest—I say he was being pressed for the immediate payment of that which he could not do, and a disclosure then would have caused a very painful exposure of himself and his affairs at a critical period of his life, and under circumstances which I need not now call to your Lordship's attention. But then, instead of boldly confessing to Mr. Whittall, who had assisted and who would have assisted him willingly, he was led astray by want of moral courage. He was determined to stave off trouble which was imminent, and began a course of conduct which heaped up a hundred fold more trouble. Having once written that first letter, which is before your Lordship, on July 30th, he at once embarked on a path where there was no chance of retracing his steps by any honest means. Instead of endeavouring to do so, he hatched fresh stories from mail to mail for many months to stave off the evil day. I mention this to show, what must be obvious to any one reading the depositions, that although these letters are deliberate in terms, they are not written for the purposes of obtaining fresh loans but to stave off exposure.

His Lordship: The period of the false pretences began on the 30th July and ended on the 20th October, 1873.

Mr. Hayllar: The greater number of the letters were unnecessary for the actual perpetration of the fraud, but were necessary, as I have already said, to stave off the exposure. The four loans form the false pretences. No doubt they could form the subject of four indictments, and they are to a certain extent, four separate transactions. They form, also, to a certain extent, one transaction, because the whole loss to the prosecutor was part of the original fraud of the letter of the 30th July. This is not one of those cases in which a deliberate attempt at filling his own pockets was at the root of the matter, but it was rather a weakness of folly and want of moral courage. How far that consideration may weigh in your Lordship's mind it is not for me to consider, but in the course of my painful duty, I thought it fit to lay it before you. In conclusion, I cannot help touching upon another point—how far it may weigh with your Lordship is another consideration—and it is that when persons in a good position are cast down to the level of the dock it is often their heaviest punishment. It is almost too painful to touch upon the fall in this particular case. There are circumstances which, in a small community like this, cannot but be known to all, which aggravate this case almost to one of horror. Whatever punishment—whatever term of years—your Lordship may inflict, there is one punishment which this most unhappy man must always bear about with him, I mean the pangs and remorse of his own conscience. To one educated and brought up, and living as this prisoner has been, all that load will be felt with ten fold force, and whatever punishment your Lordship thinks he is justly entitled to, I would ask you to bear in mind that that will be added to it. There is another consideration which has just been pointed out to me, and it is the absolute and entire loss of prisoner's position and means of gaining a livelihood. This has blasted his life, or at least a great many years of his life, and the position he loses is one which an ordinary criminal never had. With these few observations, I will now conclude, feeling sure that they will sink into your Lordship's mind as far as they deserve to do so, and I will ask Mr. Whittall to say a few words on prisoner's behalf.

Mr. Whittall then, addressing his Lordship, said: I would appeal for mercy to the prisoner. It is a most painful position in which I am placed here to-day, but I pray the Court to grant him all the mercy it can possibly show him on account of his youth, and also for the sake of his poor unfortunate wife.

His Lordship: Do you know the origin of the state into which the prisoner fell? What was the nature of his first speculation, or did you ask him?

Mr. Whittall: I believe he originally spent a certain sum of money beyond his means, and then he speculated in the hope of recovering it and his speculations proved unfortunate.

His Lordship: You believe it was legitimate speculation, and not gambling of any kind?

Mr. Whittall: Yes, I believe he speculated in ordinary articles of commerce.

His Lordship: Articles of commerce which rise and fall and on which all people must take their chance. That is the way you think which he got into his first difficulties? And now then, having regard to all prisoner has done, did you endeavour to trace with him the moneys which you advanced him on these false pretences?

Mr. Whittall: The money, I believe, went to pay the original sum he borrowed on these transactions.

His Lordship: You are quite satisfied he did not accumulate the money for future use?

Mr. Whittall: I am quite satisfied.

His Lordship: I asked that question, because in another case well known here, I blamed myself for not putting it at the time. You are quite satisfied that the money prisoner had from you went to the payment of his debts, and not to accumulated funds?

Mr. Whittall: I am.

His Lordship then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, and said: Before passing sentence upon the prisoner, I wish to make a few remarks upon the suggestions which Mr. Hayllar has presented to me. Let me first refer to the loss of position. That occurs whenever any man who has enjoyed a good position forfeits it. It is common to all crime, and what is more, it is the necessary consequence, and I think the fair result of a man's using his good name as one of the means by which he obtains advance; so that any consideration of the good position which a man is in may be used as much in aggravation as in extenuation of his offence. I cannot agree with Mr. Hayllar when he designates the conduct of the prisoner as being only weakness and folly without adding another and very much stronger expression. I cannot but think it was a crime unequalled in depravity, that I have had before me in this Court, of all the charges that have been made unaccompanied by violence. True it is only a misdemeanour, but I know of no case of embezzlement, I know of no case of perjury, I know of no case in which money has been obtained without the use of personal violence, independently of considering who was deceived, that is equal to this case. That a man like Mr. Whittall should be so deceived by a man who ought to have looked up to him as his father, his best friend, his patron, seems to me the gravest aggravation of this case. The mode in which money is obtained may have a difference in the eye of the law; but the moral guilt in this case is, I think, the gravest I have known,—in the absence, as I have already said, of personal violence. Then, again, Mr. Hayllar has put the matter to me in an easy sort of way that I cannot fully agree with; he says prisoner has been led astray. I see no leading astray in these most wonderfully adroit letters; I see nothing but a deliberate determination to transfer indebtedness, which was probably indebtedness of an ordinary nature, to a criminal indebtedness to his best friend and patron. I am very glad indeed that I asked those questions in regard to the origin of the debt, because the word "speculation" covers so many kinds of playing with money, that at least it is some extenuation that it was not by betting or gambling,—at least so far as I know,—that he lost his money. Then, again, Mr. Hayllar tells me it was one transaction. I am bound to consider what Mr. Hayllar says with great attention, but I am bound also to consider the answer which presents itself to my mind. Well, I cannot agree that it was one transaction. It was simply being indebted four different times; but the prisoner invented four of the most plausible stories that I have ever heard of—almost novels in their kind—and so deceived a leading one of the very leading merchants like Mr. Whittall. There was design, continued design, in all this. I am bound to say it, and it is not my business to blink it when I consider the sentence which is to be passed. The loss of position to which Mr. Hayllar has referred is a fearful one, but to that I will not more directly refer after what he has said. There is one aspect of the case which, to my mind, blackens the prisoner worse than the crime itself. I am bound to say this. It is one transaction, but it becomes a tale of horror, as Mr. Hayllar has put it; and I cannot but think that the man who has done all this is not to have the benefit of the worst of his crimes, in mercy to the feelings of others, when I am considering the punishment due to himself. The crime to which the prisoner has pleaded guilty, I see, involves, so far as Mr. Whittall is concerned, the enormous sum of $42,000. The prisoner has not been tried on the other charge, but I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that there is another information against him, not merely for this, but for actual embezzlement—by which I think, a sum of $17,000 was obtained; the facts of which I have before me. It is not an admission, and what these facts amount to I will not say, because I will only deal with them and consider them as a moral offence, throwing a colour and character upon the matters of the other action. I do not say that he has embezzled the money, because that has not been tried. But this I do say, that he has improperly obtained the possession of moneys comprised in that other information, which, though before me, is not an admission of the fact. That case, however, throws its light upon the character of the transaction before me. And now I have to consider what is the measure of punishment which such a state of things requires at my hands. I may say—and I do not shrink from saying it—that from the moment I first heard of this story in the newspapers—without making enquiry, as of course I do not, into the falsity or truth of newspaper reports—I have not had an idle hour, by night or day, in which this case has not pressed heavily on my mind. On the one hand it is, as Mr. Hayllar puts it, a tale of horror; whilst on the other, there is Mr. Whittall who has the generosity, the high tone, the highest of Christian feeling, forgiveness, as it were, of injuries, that he does not press for punishment. However, he must know that by so doing, a heavy load is cast upon me,—not to protect Mr. Whittall, who asks no protection from the Court, but to protect, so far as a decision of this Court can, the honour and integrity of the place, in order that employers may put confidence in their *employés*. And, therefore, having regard to all these circumstances, I have, I regret to say, come to a decision which probably many persons may think exceeds the crime. But I must do my duty, painful as it is. Possibly that duty may lead me to a severe view of the case; that I cannot help. "On the first count of the information, to which you, Alfred Fry Chambers, have pleaded guilty, this Court sentences you to penal servitude for a term of three years; that on the second count, to which you have pleaded guilty, this Court sentences you to penal servitude for a like term of three years, to commence at the expiration,—or sooner, if so determined,—of the sentence on the first count; and that on the third and fourth counts of the indictment, to which you have pleaded guilty, this Court sentences you to penal servitude for a like term of three years, to commence at the expiration, or sooner if so determined, of your previous sentences on the first and second counts. That will amount altogether to penal servitude for nine years. I have only one word to say more, and it is this—to desire and entreat you to accept your sentence with that spirit of submission to it which will induce you to make your presence in the gaol useful instead of otherwise, and that whilst you are there you will by your orderly conduct and by your general demeanour,—your respectable demeanour—towards your superiors entitle yourself—I use a strong word—entitle yourself, in a moral, if not in a legal sense, to the favourable consideration of the Government and to such a remission of sentence, as in the mercy of the Crown, it may be thought fit, at any future time, to extend to you. If the Crown should so think fit—I do not know—I shall be one of the first to be thankful for it. But my duty here is a plain one—it seems to my mind it is plain—and you are now sentenced to penal servitude for those several periods I have mentioned. And may others take warning from you, and never transgress in this way.

The prisoner was then removed.

THE GROUNDING OF THE "VIKING" ON THE BOMBAY SHOAL—COURT OF ENQUIRY.

On the 13th instant a Marine Court of enquiry was held at the Harbour Master's office, before the Hon. C. May, (president), Captain Thomsett, R.N. (Harbour Master), H. L. Dalrymple, Esq., J.P., Captain Cairns, (Marine Surveyor), and Captain N. W. Haslewood (master of the P. & O. steamer *Gwalior*), respecting the grounding (on the Bombay shoal) damage or casualty of or in respect of the British steamer *Viking*, (official number 71,662) of Glasgow; master, Robert Stewart Tannock, number of whose certificate of competency is 19,481.

Mr. Brereton watched the enquiry on behalf of Captain Tannock.

Robert S. Tannock, said: I am master of the steamer *Viking*. I left Singapore on Friday the 9th of April, at eight o'clock in the evening. We had about 3,000 tons of general cargo on board. The weather was fine when we left. The following day (Saturday) in the morning we had thunder, lightning and heavy rain. We sighted Pulo Sapata at 8.15 a.m. on Monday the 12th. We were then going about ten knots. We got no sight on the 13th, but had one at 8 a.m. on the 13th. We struck at half-past two on the morning of the 14th. The night was clear, but we could not find the horizon. On the 13th we steered true N. 32 E. The ship was swung to the compasses in Scotland last September. I joined the *Viking* as master in June, 1874. On this voyage out I tested the compasses at different times during the voyage and they were correct. When I altered the course at noon on the 13th, I continued steering N. 32 E. Having no sights I steered for 20 miles outside the shoals. When we struck the weather was fine. The moon had just gone down. The moon and stars were both visible during the first watch. I took no observations by the stars or moon that night, as no horizon was visible. When the ship struck I was lying down in my room below. I felt the grating of the ship's bottom when she struck. The water was smooth. She seemed to have got about 200 feet on the shoals. The second officer (Charles Love) was on the watch when she struck. The hand and deep lead lines were on the wheelhouse on the bridge. No cast of the lead was made during the first watch. I went below that night about half-past ten o'clock. Before the ship struck, I consulted the chart with the chief officer about nine o'clock. We were then 66 miles from the Bombay shoal, my nearest danger. The force of wind during the first watch was from 2 to 3. I have never been north of Singapore before. I had the latest edition of the *China Pilot* on board. My cabin is on the main deck. When I found the ship had struck I called all hands, ordered the engineers and firemen to get the boats ready, and told the remainder of the crew to get ready for discharging. We dropped the port anchor, with 45 fathoms of chain. We threw about 500 tons of cargo overboard. We unshackled the anchors from the cable and put it aft. We then put kedges over each quarter and hauled off. The ship's engines were going full speed astern, and the two lines were attached to steam wenches. She came off on the 16th at 11.15 a.m. She was on the shoal 57 hours. She made about three inches of water every four hours in the forward compartment, after she came off. We got the cable in again, when we got off, but lost the kedge anchors. We arrived in Hongkong on Sunday the 18th. The only cargo damaged was some iron. The crew behaved very well. I have no complaint to make to any of them.

By Mr. Brereton: We left London on the 26th February. We met with no mishap till this happened. I had to take a course between the Macclesfield Bank on the East, and the Paracelles on the West. The vessel was drawing 22ft. 6in. The water outside the Bombay shoal was 100 fathoms deep a quarter of a mile off. There is deep water quite close to the shoal. When I went below I warned the first officer to keep a good look out, as I knew we were in the vicinity of the shoals. I have been master for fourteen years. The *Viking* is the first steamer I have commanded. My first voyage in her was out to Quebec and Montreal. I have never been before a Marine Court before. I was selected to command the yacht *Cambria* and won the international Atlantic Ocean race in 1870. I was presented with a gold watch for my good seamanship. The course I took from Singapore was, I understood, the same that the P. & O. steamers generally take on coming to Hongkong. I forget from whom I got this information. I did not take it for this reason. My crew were all Europeans.

By Mr. May: This is the first disaster I have ever met with.

John Harvey said: I am chief officer of the *Viking*. I joined her about twelve months ago. I hold a master's certificate. I was on board the ship when she left Singapore. I am in the habit of working the ship's reckoning and giving the result to the Captain. I have taken sight observations on this voyage. I saw Pula Sapata on the 12th April. It was about 22 miles distant. I have never been in the China Sea before. I have been in command of ships in the North Sea. I had never been to China. After leaving Pula Sapata we had fine clear weather. The sun was obscure at noon on the 12th. I was on watch from midnight till 4 a.m. on the 13th. There was a fresh breeze, and that night though clear was cloudy. Towards morning the sky was overcast. I consulted the chart with the Captain. We had no observations of the sun on the 13th, because it was not visible. The sea was smooth, and we were going about ten and a half knots an hour. I had the first watch that night. The Captain and I consulted the chart that night between nine and ten o'clock. We were steering then to avoid the Bombay shoal, about 20 miles easterly. The ship was then going at ten knots. At the time I consulted with the Captain, we were between sixty and eighty miles from the shoal. The weather was clear during the first watch. The moon and stars were visible. The horizon was quite clear all round. We could have seen a ship easily six or seven miles off. I was relieved by the second officer. The fourth officer was on the watch with me. I took no star observations that night. The shoal would be about 20 miles from us at midnight. I do not remember any particular time when I took night observations. The leads and lines were kept in the wheelhouse on the bridge ready for use. In my conversation with the Captain that night there was nothing said about taking any night observations. It was mentioned that the lines and leads were ready if they should be wanted. When I was relieved at midnight, it was still a fair night. We had one look out man stationed on the top-gallant forecastle. I commanded ships for about four and a half years before I was connected with the *Viking*. I was in bed when she struck. I heard a noise and went out, and then found the ship was on a shoal. The water was smooth. This was about half-past two o'clock. I saw no breakers, but boulders above water. It was a clear morning. I went on the bridge. The Captain was there. The boats were all swung out and lowered to the gunwale and provisioned. It took about half an hour to get the boats out, but while this was being done some of the crew were taking cargo from the forehold and throwing it overboard. There were a lot of junks about, but they did not attempt to molest us. We threw overboard some rate goods, but it was mostly Chinese cargo, sugar, iron, &c. The junks picked up some of the cargo, but it did not occur to us to hire them. The crew and Chinese passengers all behaved very well.

By Mr. Brereton: I have commanded a steamer for two years and a half. I was aware there were currents in the China Sea. Having regard to all the circumstances that night, I don't think if we had been going at half speed it would have prevented the accident. Having regard to the currents I do not think it would have been safe to have gone at a less rate than half speed. Before the Captain turned in that night, he gave me strict orders to keep a good look out for a reef in broken water—he meant the Bombay shoal. He also told me to tell my relief the same, and to let him (the Captain) know as soon as they saw anything. I know the Paracelles are very much infested with pirates. I approved fully of the course the Captain was ordering the vessel to be steered before she struck.

By Captain Thomsett: The look out man was told to keep a sharp look out, but I don't know if he could have seen the boulders before we struck. When I saw them they were about three feet out of the water, and about 200 yards from the port bow. It did not occur to me that night to take any star observations. I am not quite sure that the horizon was so clear as I could have taken an observation.

Daniel Love said: I am second officer of the *Viking* and hold an ordinary master's certificate. I once took a steamer from Glasgow out to Alexandria. I joined the *Viking* at Glasgow in February. I have worked the ship's reckoning. I have done it by the Captain's sights since leaving Singapore. I never took sun sights myself, but have taken time. I have seen altitudes taken. I take a watch myself with the third officer. I have never taken any night observations for the purpose of verifying the vessel's position. I think I have seen the Captain taking night observations. On a clear night a ship can be seen five or six miles off. I have been master of a ship, but I never took a star observation myself. I have assisted. I can take the altitude of a star, but have never done so. The night before the ship struck I was on the watch. When I relieved the deck at midnight I was told that the ship was near a danger. The Captain took an altitude of the sun about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th. I was in the chart room then. I do not know if any bearing of the sun was taken. At midnight of the 13th and 14th I relieved the Chief Officer. He told me to keep the ship N. by E. ½ E. by the standard compass. The compass is about 55 feet abaft the bridge, and is 4½ feet high. The steer wheel is on the bridge, and there is a quarter of a point difference between the compass there and the one abaft. I went to the standard compass two or three times between midnight and the time she struck. She was going ten and a half knots. We hove the log every two hours. There is a patent log on board. It was not in use then. It was used in the English Channel, but I don't know if it was used on any other occasion. The chief mate told me that the Captain expected to be abreast of a reef at daylight, and that he was to be called then. I said it would not be daylight on my watch, and the chief officer said "neither it will." Unless I had seen anything during my watch I would not have called the Captain, having reference to the orders left me by the mate. There was no other conversation passed between us. I saw the third officer go and see if the look out man was at his duty, and that the mast head light was burning. He reported things all right. It was starlight overhead, but the horizon was hazy. There was no moon. I could see two or three miles. I could have seen a ship over two miles off. The third officer writes on the log slate what occurs during my watch, and I am answerable for what he writes. [The ship's log produced says: "Wednesday, 14th April, commenced with a slight breeze and fine clear weather; at 2.35 the ship ashore on the Bombay shoal."] I am not answerable for that; I gave no directions that night for the third officer to write that on the log slate. The bridge is about eighty feet in length, and the third officer's place during his watch is by the standard compass on the after part of the bridge. After the third officer reported to me when I had relieved the deck, he said "the lights are all right and the look out is in his place." He then went to his station by the standard compass, and I had no more conversation with him during the watch, except that he reported the ship to be going ten and a half knots at half-past one. After she struck, I told the third mate not to forget to note what kind of weather it was. He said he would not. My remark had reference to the kind of entry to be made on the log slate. I told him that the stars were out, but that the horizon was hazy. Had it been clear I would not have taken an observation. When I relieved the chief officer he gave me no idea of the distance we were from the shoal, and I had no idea of it myself. The look-out man was about a hundred feet from me, and I could see him from the bridge.

By Mr. Brereton: When the chief officer told me about the shoal I concluded it would be twenty miles off when I left the deck. It was clear over head. The horizon was indistinct. About three seconds before she struck I saw something black in the water. I concluded it was a shoal, and immediately telegraphed to the engine room to stop her and go full speed astern. She went on the reef while I was doing this. I had been looking in the same direction before, but could see nothing. After daylight I saw two small boulders above the water.

John Mostyn said: I am the third officer of the *Viking*, and have been at sea 7½ years. I hold a second officer's certificate. I was on the middle watch the morning the vessel struck. I had no idea that the ship was approaching any danger. It was a clear night, with a slight haze on the horizon. The horizon could be seen indistinctly. I think I could have taken a star observation. The second officer, as a rule, does not tell me what entries to make in the log. The entry in the log for the middle watch on the night the struck was made by me.

Horace Spudler said: I am a seaman on board the *Viking*. I was on the look out from two to four o'clock on the morning she struck. When I relieved the man at two o'clock he gave me no instructions what to do. He merely said there was nothing in sight. I could have seen a vessel's light perhaps about three miles, but it was hazy. About two minutes before she struck I saw what seemed a shadow on the water, and while trying to make out what it was she struck.

The Captain said the sights he took on the afternoon before the vessel struck were of no good to him, because they were very irregular.

The Court then adjourned, and sat again on the 17th inst., when Mr. Brereton made a few remarks on behalf of the Captain.

The result of the inquiry has not yet been made public.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN SHANGHAI.

A destructive fire broke out in a Chinese medicine shop in the Maloo, on Saturday evening (May 1st,) and spread with alarming rapidity. It was first perceived by a foreign constable, and he hastened to give alarm. In less than a quarter of an hour after discovery, the flames had complete mastery of the house, and had caught those on each side. The several brigades with engines and hose reels were posted in the most advantageous positions for action, the water-well at the corner of Maloo and Shansee roads being first started with. There were, however, owing to neap tides, only about three feet or four of water in it, and these were soon exhausted, having had no perceptible effect on the fire, which now began to work backwards among the dense mass of Chinese dwellings lying between the Maloo and Kiukiang roads. The six wells at the junction of Ningpo and Shansee roads were also brought into use as speedily as possible. Water was also obtained from the well at the corner of Hankow and Shantung roads, and other places, but we are informed that the whole supply was inadequate to check the flames, house after house catching fire, until sixteen were ablaze at one time, and burning like matchwood. Fortunately, there was little or no wind, or the consequences would have been still more disastrous. The heat was so intense, that the houses on the opposite side of the Maloo began to show signs of ignition, and the occupants were seen at their upper windows pouring water from basins and buckets on the smoking wood-work of which the houses are built. In one place, flames actually burst out, and, but for the speedy turning-on of a hose, would have led to a second conflagration. Property and shop-goods of all kinds were thrown into the roadway, only to be trampled to pieces, soaked with water and oil, or stolen. In fact, the scene for hundreds of yards was one of perfect wreck.

It at length became apparent that the efforts of the firemen were useless to stop the progress of the flames, and preparations were accordingly made for demolishing the houses adjoining those to which the fire had now extended. Hooks, grapples, and axes were soon engaged in the necessary work of destruction; but it was not until three houses were destroyed that the flames could be stayed. That object having been accomplished, the engines continued playing on the burning rubbish until all chance of further outbreak was at an end. It is impossible to give an idea of the value of the property destroyed, damaged, and stolen, but it must have been very great, for the Police Stations are full of native thieves awaiting an interview with the authorities at the Mixed Court, and we regret to add that there are one or two foreigners also implicated, one of them being a man-of-war's man. How many pilferers were undetected cannot be known. So disastrous a fire has not occurred in the Maloo for upwards of ten years, and a view of the ruins creates a feeling of surprise that the flames did not burn their way through into the Kiukiang road. The cause of the fire is doubtful.

About half-past eight last evening (May 4th) the Settlement was once more aroused by an alarm of fire, and in a few minutes an intense glare in the sky showed the locality to be among the dense mass of Chinese houses at the upper end of the Fohkien road close to the Taewan and Tientsin roads. The flames fanned by a light breeze, spread with awful rapidity, house after house falling a prey to them before the fire-brigades could reach the spot. The scene presented in less than twenty minutes almost defies description. The heat was so intense that it was only at great risk the firemen could pass along the thoroughfare to station their engines. Before water could be brought into effective use, one large block of houses was entirely consumed, and the flames had reached across the road and set fire to another block, which at ten o'clock was burning fiercely. At another part of the Fohkien road the opposite houses also caught, and for some minutes blazed with such fierceness as threatened them too with destruction; but fortunately the fire on the other side having burnt itself out, the flames at this point were put out with extincteurs. The fire, however, rolled along the second block with such speed as to mock the efforts to extinguish it, house following house again with a rapidity that imagination would almost fail to conceive. The scene throughout the district was heartrending, hundreds of the poor burnt out people, men, women, and children, were running to and fro in the adjacent narrow thoroughfares, in a bewildered manner, and endeavouring to save their property, which was thrown from the windows until it lay in heaps in the streets. The fire brigades generally worked with a will, but it was not until an enormous length of hose had been run out, and led to some large ponds in the rear of the Racket Court, that an adequate supply of water was obtained; but by this time the fire had got complete mastery of the second block, rendering it necessary to pull down more than a score of dwellings in the effort to stop its further progress. It is impossible to give even an approximation of the number of houses destroyed.

We learn since that the fire broke out in a general store, close to a medicine shop, and that a man employed in the former went up stairs to smoke his pipe, and incautiously throwing a lighted piece of paper on the matting of the floor, on which some straw was strewed, set fire to the premises. These, being of wood, were soon ablaze, and communicating with the next, an ordinary Chinese dwelling, occupied as a *samshoo* shop, led to the rapid spread of the flames. Altogether no fewer than 116 houses were destroyed,—97 burnt, and 16 pulled down to prevent the spread of the fire. The value of the property lost cannot be ascertained, as among the business premises that suffered was a noted pawnshop, in which were stored a large quantity of goods of all descriptions, besides other depositories of valuable property.—*Daily News.*

HONGKONG.

The news of the past fortnight is of the most meagre description. The charge against Alfred Fry Chambers, clerk in the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., of obtaining large sums of money from his employers on false pretences, and the reply of Lord Carnarvon on the question of the Blockade by Chinese Customs cruisers form almost the only items of any interest.

It is stated that one box of treasure has been recovered from the wreck of the *Japan* by those on board the *Scotland*.

The Colonial Government are constructing a road from the landing place at British Kowloon to Yowmahtee, and making other improvements on the mainland.

We understand that the Chinese Government intend to introduce the Quinine, Gutta Percha, and India Rubber plants for cultivation in Formosa; and Mons. Giquel, who has recently gone home, has, we believe, been commissioned to make the necessary inquiries to this end.

The Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company announce that the pioneer steamer of their line, the *Oceanic*, will arrive in this port on or about the 27th instant, and will leave here for San Francisco on the 7th June. The line is to be worked in co-operation with the Pacific Mail Company, and the agent of the latter has also been appointed acting agent of the former.

A sad occurrence took place on board the German bark *Livingstone* on her passage out from Cardiff to this port. It appears that on the 28th March, when the vessel was in lat. 17 degrees 40 minutes S., long. 104 degrees 26 minutes E., Captain Popp, then in command, was missed at 11 p.m. It was the second mate's watch and the captain was last seen about 10 p.m. Search was made for him but all to no purpose; he was never seen again. Whether he jumped overboard or fell over, it is not known on board. The vessel was going along steadily at the time without a roll, the weather being fine, and was making nine knots per hour. It was noticed by those on board who had been with the captain before on previous voyages that he did not appear to be in his wonted spirits. He seemed to be cast down, as if troubled. All hopes of finding the Captain having been given up, the vessel proceeded on her passage to Hongkong in charge of the chief officer, Mr. Mohr. She arrived in this port on the morning of the 15th instant, and the late captain's place will be filled by Captain Mask.

FOOCHOW.

A very handsome obelisk of white Sicilian marble has recently been erected in the cemetery to the memory of our late respected fellow resident Mr. R. [illegible] Williams—whose sudden and lamented death we recorded in August last.

The monks of Kushan have been up and doing during the last three days. The annual, and we presume necessary, ceremony of washing the gods and goddesses was, we understand, the cause of the unusual bustle.

The Arsenal Authorities are vainly attempting to dredge the river by means of a wretched little machine, worked by steam, it is true, but utterly worthless for any practical purpose, short of dredging a creek. Pending the arrival of more serviceable machinery, the authorities would, we think, act wisely in saving their coal and labour, as, at present, the game is hardly worth the candle.

It is understood that the Prefect of the city will on the 15th instant officially review at the South Camp, (weather permitting!) the Bow and Arrow men—horse and foot—of the garrison. The evolutions will, we are informed, embrace the most varied and amusing acrobatic feats, dancing in tigers' skins, &c., &c. If our information is correct, these valuable auxiliaries are about to be disbanded.

The news from Formosa is somewhat conflicting; but from what we can gather, the position of the Imperialists is in no way improved. An irregular kind of warfare prevails; in which the aborigines (who are fighting for bare life) are almost invariably victorious. The recent execution of an Imperialist officer—for rank cowardice in the face of the enemy—may have a salutary effect on the rest; but, we are doubtful.

A sad accident occurred at the City Arsenal last week. While proving a smooth bore muzzle loading gun, cast by native workmen, the gun burst at the breech, causing such fearful injuries to the unfortunate man who was firing, that he expired in a few minutes. One large fragment of the gun struck him on the forehead—smashing in the whole of the fore part of his head. Now that a man has been killed, we understand that, in future, all guns when being proved, are to be fired electrically on the Woolwich system—under the supervision of Mr. J. A. Betts.—*Foochow Herald.*

SHANGHAI.

We hear from Hankow that musters representing eight thousand two hundred packages have already made their appearance upon the market, and that the teas in bulk are expected to arrive to-day (the 11th instant).

The steamer *Bengal* is reported to have been chartered to load at Hankow on a sliding scale of freight, dependent on the length of her voyage. The amount of tonnage is not so plentiful as it was expected to be some time ago. The *Glenearn* and *Glenartney* had better hurry up if they want to secure 'places.'

The well-known tea steamer *Glenartney*, which, as our readers will probably remember, won the Ocean race from Hankow last year—starting one day after the *Agamemnon*, and arriving two days or so before her—is 'outside.' She was at anchor on the 10th instant, and will, we hear, go up to Hankow without the formality of looking into this decadent port (*vide* Memorandum on the Bar) of Shanghai.

A rumour has been current in the settlement for the last day or two, to the effect that an important political telegram, received on the 8th inst., announces the relegation of the Yunnan difficulty, by the Home Government, to the Governor-General of India. How much truth there may be in the report, we cannot say; if however it be founded on fact, we can only conclude that telegraphic advices from Calcutta have convinced our Government of the implication of the King of Burmah.

News from Kiukiang up to the 8th is to the effect that about eighteen musters of new tea from Le-kai and some of the lower districts have come to hand, aggregating about five thousand packages; choicest chops expected on the following morning, and the bulk a day or two later. The quality is fair and the make good, though rather wanting in strength; but on the whole the tea seems satisfactory. All that remains now is, to hope that the opening rates will be on a more moderate scale than last season, and that an opportunity will be thus afforded to China merchants of securing a good year. The crop is reported large, so there will be nothing to complain of on the score of scarcity.

There is some excuse for the continual Chinese excitement on the subject of kidnapping, to judge from the accounts frequently brought to our knowledge of attempts of the kind, too often successful, among themselves. There was a certain lawyer at Suchow who had a clerk, and the clerk a sister. Next door to the house she inhabited, lived a military mandarin of considerable rank, the possessor of a peacock's feather, and titularly equal to a Tao-t'ai. A month ago he is alleged to have stolen the girl above mentioned, and sent her to Shanghai to his mother-in-law, who is said to have sold her. The clerk complained to his employer, and a lawyer to a Che-hsien, who arrested the military mandarin. His rank, not being civil, does not seem to have exempted him from the barbarous methods of examination common in China. He was stretched on a machine called San-chiu-kan, described as a bamboo frame in which the arms are extended, the head forcibly elevated, and the patient made to kneel upon iron rings. It is stated that two or three days of this torture are sufficient to cause death to the strongest man;—the accused in this case withstood it for a day and a night, and then made a confession, when at the point of exhaustion. Word was then sent to the Shanghai Che-hsien, who we may imagine was delighted to co-operate with a magistrate whose practice so much resembled his own. He arrested the mother-in-law, who lives in Shanghai, on Monday night; and as she denied all knowledge of the matter, consigned her to prison until he could send her on to Suchow; and has sent out runners to make enquiries as to the whereabouts of the girl. If all these particulars be true, they curiously illustrate the custom that a military mandarin of whatever rank receives no privilege from his position in a Chinese Civil Court. Unless there be some reason unknown to us for the Suchow Che-hsien's conduct, it appears singular that he should use torture to a man so much above him in nominal rank.—*Shanghai Courier.*

We hear that the Taotai has issued a proclamation recalling his former order about the "Defence Tax," and has thus made the resemblance to the Tientsin episode complete. The native merchants will resume business forthwith.

We understand that the Taotai has assented to Mr. Medhurst's proposition that a joint investigation should be held into the circumstances of the Quinsan riot, and that the two prisoners were handed over to the City authorities on the 8th inst. The Tipao of the village has been ordered down, and on his arrival the case will be tried.—*N. C. Daily News.*

YOKOHAMA.

Another compradore has got into hot water through speculation. A Chinese employed in that capacity by Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co. was found to be, on turning over the money for last month, a few hundred dollars short in his cash; the exact amount has not yet been ascertained. A rumour was current on the 5th inst., that he had failed to account for over $4,000, but we are authorised to state that this is incorrect. The compradore of Messrs. Finlay, Richardson & Co., No. 7, has given security for the defaulter.

The Shroffs belonging to the Deutsche Bank who were taken to the *Saibansho* some days ago, to be examined as to their knowledge of, or complicity in, the recent extensive embezzlements in connection with that Bank, were released on bail on the 11th inst., in the sum of $300 each.

Another member of the European community, who, though young, was an old resident, has gone to his long home. Mr. C. R. Clark, who arrived in Japan with the first contingent of Pacific Mail officials, and has been intimately connected with its business for some years past, expired at his residence, Shiba, Tokio, on the 11th inst. He was one of the few survivors of the wreck of the *Hermann*, of which vessel he was purser, and was afterwards wrecked in the *Ariel*. He took a great interest in Freemasonry and, we understand, was one of the founders of Nippon Lodge, Tokio.

The compradore of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris who was apprehended a few days ago on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery from that Bank, was examined at the *Saibansho* on the 10th inst., before Mr. Ozaki Tadaharu, President of the Judicial Court of Kanagawa *Ken*. Mr. Vouillemont, manager of the Bank, was present. The prisoner persisted in his previous statements—that Swaby had obtained $5,300 from him by cheque, and that the cheque, which had been deposited in the safe by Castelli, as being equivalent to money, was afterwards abstracted. He often gave sums to Swaby and Castelli by cheque, and did not think anything was wrong. He admitted his liability for the $5,300, and expressed a determination to replace it as quickly as possible. He was remanded *sine die*.—*Japan Gazette.*

YEDO.

Okubo, Minister of Interior, has been appointed to superintend the arrangements for the Japanese Department of the Universal Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia.

The *Nisshin Shinjishi* relates that on the visit of H. M. the Mikado to Prince Arisugawa on the 7th instant, His Majesty was much interested in an exhibition of portable gas which was lighted in his presence.

An important notification has been issued by the Prime Minister to the *Kiobusho*, ordering that the joint preaching of the priests of the Shinto and Buddhist sects shall henceforth cease and that this be communicated to the priesthood.

The *Choya Shimbun* says that a certain Fukuzawa has caused a large public-room, built after the European model, to be erected in Mita, Yedo. It was opened on the 1st of this month and a large number of people attended to hear a lecture upon English customs and literature.

The noblemen whose names were mentioned as having undertaken the promotion of the northern railway to Awomori have, we learn, retired from the contemplated operation. It is again alleged that they have made, or are about to make, proposals for the purchase from the Imperial Government of the Yokohama and Yedo Railway.

If the population of the metropolis has, as is alleged, diminished since the revolution there has been no falling off in the opportunities for personal cleanliness. The *Choya Shimbun* says that it has been found from enquiries that there are at present 1,000 bath houses in Yedo, while the number prior to the change in Government was but 550.—*Japan Mail Daily Advertiser.*

HIOGO.

By our Shipping Report it will be seen that on Monday morning last, eight miles outside the Hiogo light-house, the *Parana* fell in with some shipwrecked Japanese, floating on a boat which had capsized. Two men and one woman were rescued, and one man, quite dead, left behind. From the state they were in they must have been exposed for some time, two of the three showing symptoms of insanity, and all being too weak to move. After sixteen hours' treatment, however, they were all convalescent. It seems strange, with such a swarm of boats as are always passing that spot, the unfortunates were not rescued sooner. Is it true that the Japanese do not admit any moral obligation to save drowning persons?—*Hiogo News.*

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now SHOWING in each Department a New and Varied Assortment of CHOICE GOODS, suitable for SUMMER WEAR, COMPRISING:—

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in SILK and WOOL POPLIN.
Light Fancy MOHAIRS.
Figured and Plain Japanese POPLINS.
ALPACAS.
Figured TUSSORE CLOTHS.
Black Fancy GRENADINES.
White Do. Do.
Colored GAUZES.
Printed MUSLINS.
Striped and Checked ORGANDIS.

WASHING MATERIALS for Ladies' Morning Wrappers, &c., in Printed LINENS.
French PERCALES.
Striped and Embroidered GALATEA CLOTHS.
Satin Striped and Check CAMBRICS.
BATISTE.
Figured BRILLIANTES.
TUSSORE CLOTHS.
LINEN LAWNS.
Niagara Lace Stripe CAMBRICS.
Satin Check PIQUES.
Striped LAWNS.

Also Ready-made, a large Assortment of EMBROIDERED COSTUMES in all the new WASHING MATERIALS, guaranteed fast Colors, which will be found most suitable for this Climate.

The Latest Styles in Ladies' and Children's UNTRIMMED STRAW and CHIP HATS.

The Newest Designs in French TRIMMED MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS.

Black Lace and White Shetland SHAWLS.
Black Lace SLEEVELESS JACKETS.
Book MUSLIN REGISTERED PANIER SKIRTS, POLONAISES, JACKETS, and TUNICS.
Book and Swiss MUSLIN EMBROIDERED COSTUMES.
Ready-made MORNING WRAPPERS in French CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTES, and French LAWNS.
A large Stock of FANCY LINEN SETS, COLLARETTES, Real LACE RUFFLE COLLARS and BEADED FICHUS.
Real LACE COLLARS and CUFFS, Frilled LACE COLLARS.
TULLE and LACE RUFFLING.
Hemmed and Hem-Stitched and Lace Edge HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY and Lisle Thread GAUNTLET GLOVES.
French FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.
Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN.
Children's White PIQUE FROCKS and PELISSES.
WASHING HATS.
Boys' WASHING SUITS, in all sizes.
Ladies' UMBRELLAS and SUN SHADES.
Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG,
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOLE, China.
Apply to
DEETJEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan.
tf 144 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

CLARET, in *Quarts*, from $3.75.
Do., *Pints*, " $2.
BARSAC.
SAUTERNE.
RHINE WINES.
APOLLINARIS WATER.
SOLAR TOPEES.
STRAW HATS.
LIGHT SUMMER BOOTS.
ICE CHESTS.
FRENCH JAMS.
FRENCH PRUNES (Fresh.
SINGLE and DOUBLE HARNESS.
SUMMER HOSIERY.
LIGHT BEER for SUMMER (BLOOD'S.)
TEA TASTING GEAR.
QUININE SHERRY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
14d 695 Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

FOR SALE,
JUST LANDED, EX STEAMER "RIGA."

SUPERIOR TABLE and AFTER DINNER CLARETS.
DUCASSON & LAROZE'S MARGAUX, 1ER. CRU, Quarts.
DUCASSON & LAROZE'S CHATEAU LAFITE, Quarts.
DUCASSON & LAROZE'S CHATEAU BEOVILE, Quarts.
GRAND CRU DE BLANQUET ST. ESTEPHE MEDOC, 1865, Quarts.
GRAVES D'AMBOZES TABLE CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
ST. EMILION, in Quarts and Pints.
CLARET, in Wood.
VERMOUTH, NOILY PRAT.
N.B.—Price Lists and Samples of Wines, &c., on Application.

E. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
No. 17, Wyndham Street,
Next to *Daily Press* Office.
627 Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT WINE,
TINTO,
MOSCATEL,
SHERRY (Dry),
MALAGA,
in Quarter Casks, and
BORDEAUX, in Casks.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 603 Hongkong, 20th April, 1875.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE:—Very Superior Dry, ROPER FRERES & Co., Epernay, CARTE BLANCHE, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET:—
Very Superior CHATEAUX LA ROSE.
Superior CHATEAUX LA GRANGE.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
319 Hongkong, 24th February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

HENRY RITCHIE'S SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
2138 Hongkong, 21st December, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 66, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.—Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insure with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA,

WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of:—
40 per cent. on Risks East of Singapore.
And 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 1st April 1875.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN
Agent.
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	1 " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 18th November, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE departure of the Steamship "ALTONA," for Shanghai, is unavoidably POSTPONED until TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
3d 777 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Bark "TERESA," Barcelo, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at *Noon.*
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
2d 781 Hongkong, 21st May, 1875.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship "MADAGASCAR," Timm, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
2d 782 Hongkong, 21st May, 1875.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship "FORMOSA," Captain Blanco, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., instead of on Friday.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
3d 778 Hongkong, 20th May, 1875.

FOR FOOCHOW (*Direct.*)

THE British Steamship "STATE OF VIRGINIA," Captain Moodie, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 22nd instant, at 4.30 P.M., instead of at the time previously notified.

Despatches will close at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
2d 783 Hongkong, 21st May, 1875.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW

THE Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 23rd instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
7d 758 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ZAMBESI" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1875. [724

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "MALACCA" will leave for the above place a few hours after the arrival of the *Zambesi* with the next English Mails.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1875. [725

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque "DELIA," Captain Basozabal, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 789 Hongkong, 10th May, 1875.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque "DENBIGHSHIRE," Williams, Master, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton and Macao,
tf 698 Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Russian Steamship "TCHIHATCHOFF," S. Poloushkin, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 758 Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "GUNGA," Captain W. W. Piton, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SOEY SHING,
Central Market.
7d 769 Hongkong, 19th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer "EMUY," Blanco, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 762 Hongkong, 18th May, 1875.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "DEUCALION" will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
750 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR FOOCHOW

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "NYASSA," Garrock, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON.
749 Hongkong, 17th May, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK

THE A 1 German Barque "PYRMONT," having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this Port and Whampoa, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 594 Hongkong, 17th April, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship "McNEAR," 1,308 Tons Register, D. A. Carter, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 640 Hongkong, 29th April, 1875.

FOR ILOILO *via* MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig "GRAVINA," Pico, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 744 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque "BALBINA," Captain Miranda, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 714 Hongkong, 11th May, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship "CHAMPION OF THE SEAS," R. S. Wilson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 688 Hongkong, 5th May, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark "WILLIAM H. BESSE," 1,027 Tons Register, Wm. H. Besse, Commander, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 639 Hongkong, 29th April, 1875.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*LOMBARDY*," Captain GILLSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 22nd May, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 21st May.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routes is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*ANADYR*," Commandant RIGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 28th May, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1875

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, *via* the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamers of this Company consisting of the full powered Iron Propellers, *OCEANIC, BELGIC,* and *GAELIC,* of 5,000 tons Capacity each, will commence the Trans-Pacific Service between Hongkong and San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, taking Cargo and Passengers as above.

The S. S. *OCEANIC*, due at this Port about 27th instant, will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on or about June 7th proximo.

The Steamships *BELGIC* and *GAELIC* will follow, and be despatched on or about July 4th and August 1st respectively.

For Freight or Passage, or any further information, apply to the Undersigned, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
702 Hongkong, May 8th, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman, gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

榮記煤號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1593 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Business Announcements.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE.
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1871 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

TRADE MARK,

ON A WREATH,
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most delicious and cheapest Sauce in the World, and has a larger sale than any other Sauce. To be had of Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate." Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.
SOLD WHOLESALE BY
W. H. NOTLEY, HONGKONG.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. The best and most agreeable tonic yet introduced. For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Chemists of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wentworth L. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S., &c., the *Lancet*, the *Food Journal*, *Medical Press, Circular*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER. The best in the World. Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over all others. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
62|686] LEEDS, ENGLAND. [June 6

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY,
AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.

Exhibition Prize Medals.—London, 1862—Prize Medal. Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal. Cordova, 1872—Only Medal Awarded. Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal. Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal—"Progress."

Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender-waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world. [63] 1160 July 25

FRAUD.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
and on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores* under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in China. [426] 907 July 4

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S.
"To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London." [426] 1163 Aug 1

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
[1y 10 Jan 2] MARTELL & Co.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

This POWDER is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in Packets.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
15i [29] [April 9

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.* Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [52] 843 May 30.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., & 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL), For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS Sold everywhere by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c. [52] 51 Jan. 1

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
52|549] Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong. [10 Ad

LAMPS! LAMPS!
FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, *Manufacturers and Exporters, Birmingham.* Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated "*Eclipse*"—*No Chimney Burner!* Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English House, covered by drafts 60 days' sight. [41] 908 June 17

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Manila.—Per Spanish bark *Teresa*, to-day, the 22nd inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Altona*, to-day, the 22nd instant, at 11.30 A.M., instead of the date previously notified.

For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Formosa*, to-day, the 22nd instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Madagascar*, to-day, the 22nd inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Foochow (direct).—Per *State of Virginia*, to-day, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-morrow, the 23rd inst., at 9 A.M.

For Takao.—Per British schooner *Auguste*, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "ENGLISH PACKET."

The English Contract Packet "*LOMBARDY*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 21st instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to 11.50 A.M., on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

ALFRED LISTER,
Acting Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "FRENCH PACKET."

The French Mail Packet "*ANADYR*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at noon, with the Mails,—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 29th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 28th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 29th instant.

ALFRED LISTER,
Acting Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1875.

MAILS BY THE "UNITED STATES" PACKET."

The United States' Mail Packet "*CHINA*" will be dispatched on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*CHINA*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*via San Francisco.*"

ALFRED LISTER,
Acting Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1875.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Newfoundland, which must be paid in advance, will be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded via Brindisi	34 cents each ½-ounce.
When forwarded via Marseilles	34 " "
When forwarded via Southampton	28 " "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China, by Private Ships, will be forwarded to destination *via* Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom, so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters		24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers		8 " each.
For Books and Patterns	not exceeding 1 ounce	4 cents.
	" 2 "	6 "
	" 4 "	12 "
	every additional 4 "	12 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, on and after the 1st January, 1875, the Postage on Correspondence forwarded by *Private Ship* to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters	8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers	2 " each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns	6 " for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded via Brindisi	42 cents each half-ounce
When forwarded via Marseilles	36 cents each half-ounce
When forwarded via Southampton	28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office, Hongkong.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States, Packets *via* San Francisco, will be as follows, viz.:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight	2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces	4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces	8 "

and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office, Hongkong.

Printed and Published by WILLIAM H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.